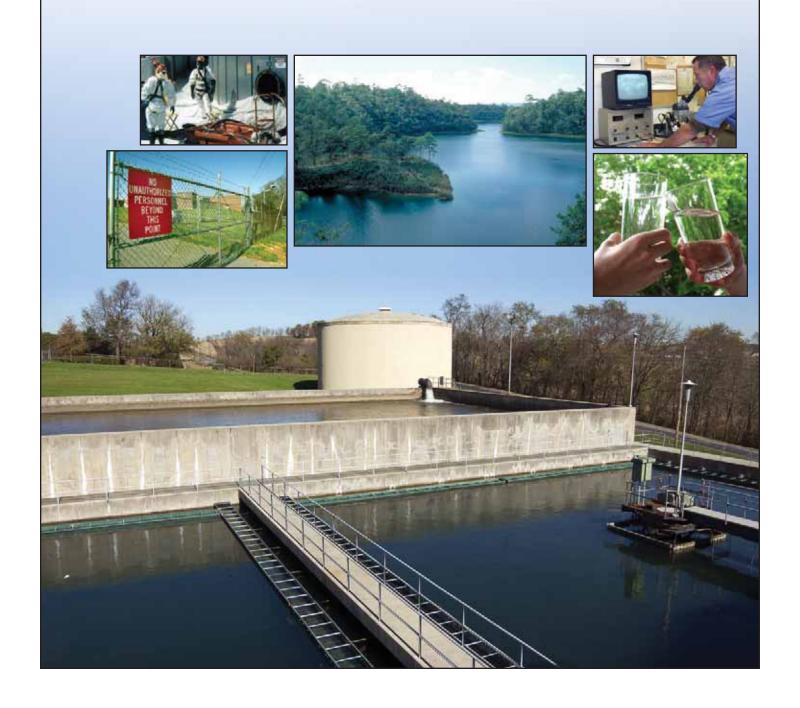


Response Protocol Toolbox: Planning for and Responding to Drinking Water Contamination Threats and Incidents

Interim Final - August 2004

Response Guidelines



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Report Documentation Page

Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188

Response Protocol Toolbox:

Planning for and Responding to Drinking Water Contamination Threats and Incidents

Response Guidelines

Interim Final - August 2004

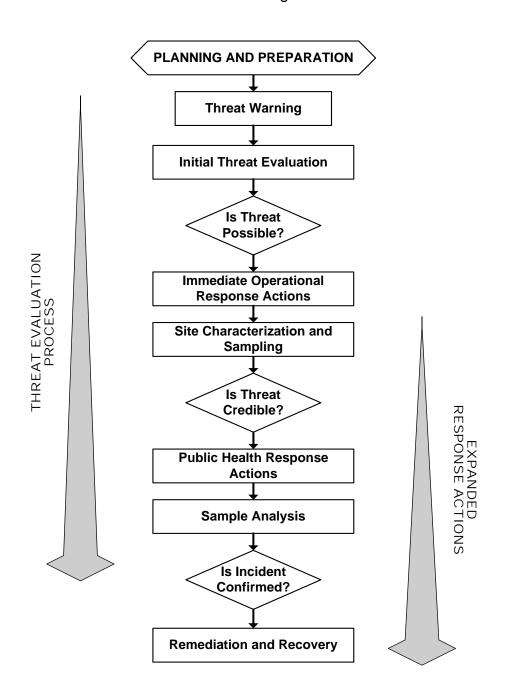


TABLE OF CONTENTS

I	NTRODU	CTION	3
1	COM	IMUNICATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS	4
	1.1	INITIAL NOTIFICATIONS	4
	1.2	CONTACT LIST	5
2	THR	EAT EVALUATION	6
	2.1	THREAT EVALUATION PROCESS	6
	2.2	EVALUATING THREAT WARNINGS	7
	2.3	THREAT EVALUATION WORKSHEET	8
	2.4	SECURITY INCIDENT REPORT FORM	
	2.5	WITNESS ACCOUNT REPORT FORM	
	2.6	PHONE THREAT REPORT FORM	
	2.7	WRITTEN THREAT REPORT FORM	
	2.8	WATER QUALITY/CONSUMER COMPLAINT REPORT FORM	
	2.9	PUBLIC HEALTH INFORMATION REPORT FORM	
3	SITE	CHARACTERIZATION AND SAMPLING	30
	3.1	SITE CHARACTERIZATION PROCESS	
	3.2	EMERGENCY WATER SAMPLE COLLECTION KIT	
	3.3	SAMPLE CONTAINERS	
	3.4	SAMPLE COLLECTION GUIDELINES	
	3.4.1	Safety Guidelines	
	3.4.2	Sampling Procedures	
	3.4.3	Sample Holding	
	<i>3.4.4</i> 3.5	Sample Transport	
	3.5 3.6	SITE CHARACTERIZATION PLAN TEMPLATE SITE CHARACTERIZATION REPORT FORM.	
	3.7	FIELD TESTING RESULTS FORM	
	3.8	SAMPLE DOCUMENTATION FORM	
	3.9	CHAIN OF CUSTODY FORM	
4		PLE ANALYSIS	
	4.1	LABORATORY CONTACT LIST	18
	4.1	GENERAL APPROACH FOR ANALYSIS OF UNKNOWNS IN WATER	
	4.2	GENERAL CLASSES OF CHEMICALS, ANALYTE GROUPS, AND EXAMPLE CONTAMINANTS	
	4.4	GENERAL CLASSES OF PATHOGENS, SPECIFIC ORGANISMS, AND SELECT AGENT STATUS	
5	RESI	PONSE ACTIONS	
	5.1 5.2	DECISION TREE FOR CONTAINMENT OPTIONS	
	5.2	CONTAMINANT CHARACTERIZATION AND TRANSPORT WORKSHEET	
	5.3 5.4	PUBLIC HEALTH RESPONSE ACTION WORKSHEET	
6		ENDICES	
U			
	6.1 6.2	CRITICAL SYSTEM INFORMATION CHECKLIST	
	6.3	THREAT MANAGEMENT MATRICES	
	6.3.1	Security Breach	
	6.3.2	Witness Account	
	6.3.3	Direct Notification by Perpetrator	
	6.3.4	Unusual Water Quality or Consumer Complaints	
	6.3.5	Notification by Public Health	

Introduction

The EPA released the interim final Response Protocol Toolbox: Planning for and Responding to Drinking Water Contamination Threats and Incidents (the Response Protocol Toolbox) in winter of 2003 and spring of 2004 to help the water sector effectively and appropriately plan for and respond to contamination threats and incidents. Since its release, EPA has received feedback and suggestions from several sources concerning improvements in the Response Protocol Toolbox. These Response Guidelines have been developed to provide an easy to use document for field and crisis conditions. While the Response Protocol Toolbox provides detailed information, the Response Guidelines are to be viewed as the application of the same principles during an actual incident.

As stated in the definition of Response Guidelines in Module 1, Section 4.3 of the *Response Protocol Toolbox*, Response Guidelines are different from an Emergency Response Plan in that they are essentially a "field guide" for responding to contamination threats and can be developed in many different formats.

This document is intended to be an action oriented document to assist drinking water utilities, laboratories, emergency responders, state drinking water programs, technical assistance providers, and public health and law enforcement officials during the management of an ongoing contamination threat or incident. The *Response Guidelines* are derived from the content of the six full modules of the *Response Protocol Toolbox*.

The *Response Guidelines* are not intended to replace the *Response Protocol Toolbox* and they do not contain the detailed information contained within the six complete modules. Finally, users are encouraged to adapt the *Response Guidelines* as necessary to meet their own needs and objectives.

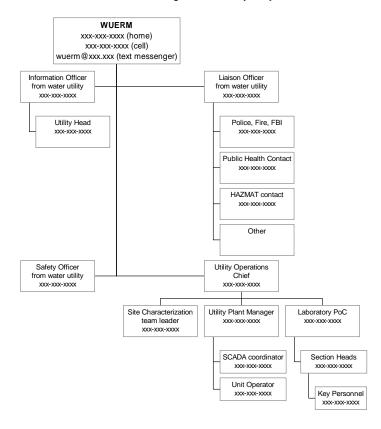
1 Communications and Notifications

1.1 Initial Notifications

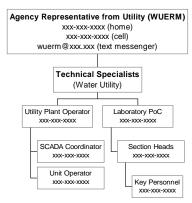
'Possible' stage evaluation by utility

Action Center ### Action Ce

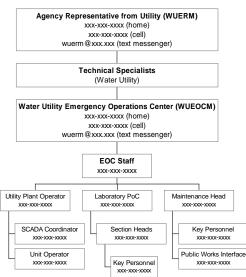
'Credible' stage evaluation by utility



'Credible' stage evaluation by unified command



'Confirmed' stage evaluation by unified command



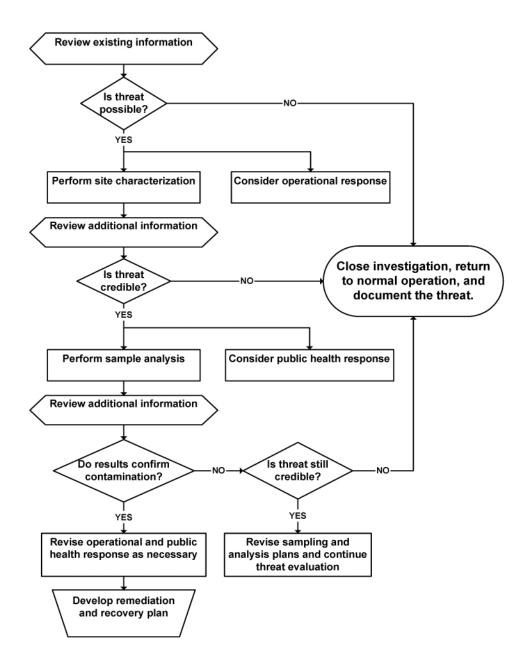
1.2 Contact List

TO BE COMPLETED

Agency	Name	Location	Phone	E-mail

2 Threat Evaluation

2.1 Threat Evaluation Process



2.2 Evaluating Threat Warnings

The first critical step in evaluating a contamination threat is recognition of a *threat warning* (i.e., an unusual situation that may have presented the opportunity for contamination of the drinking water). The utility will likely be in the best position to observe a threat warning and evaluate whether or not the activity is suspicious (i.e., first decision point in the *Threat Evaluation* process). This section briefly describes factors to consider when evaluating various types of threat warnings.

The common types of threat warnings include:

- <u>Security breaches</u>: A security breach is an unauthorized intrusion into a secured facility that may be discovered through direct observation, an alarm trigger, or signs of intrusion (e.g., cut locks, open doors, cut fences). Security breaches may be the most common threat warnings, but in **most** cases are related to day-to-day operation and maintenance within the water system. Other security breaches may be due to criminal activity such as trespassing, vandalism, and theft rather than attempts to contaminate the water.
 - o Security Incident Report Form → Section 2.4
- Witness account: A threat warning may come from an individual who directly witnesses suspicious activity, such as trespassing, breaking and entering, or some other form of tampering. The witness could be a utility employee, law enforcement officer, citizen, etc.
 - o <u>Witness Account Report Form</u> → Section 2.5
- <u>Direct notification by perpetrator</u>: A threat may be made directly, verbally or in writing, to the water utility, the news media, law enforcement, or a government agency. Verbal threats made over the phone are historically the most common type of direct threats from perpetrators; however, there have also been written threats to contaminate the drinking water supply.
 - o Phone Threat Report Form \rightarrow Section 2.6
 - o Written Threat Report Form \rightarrow Section 2.7
- <u>Unusual water quality or consumer complaints</u>: Unusual water quality results or an unexplained or unusually high incidence of consumer complaints may serve as a warning of potential contamination. In order to evaluate this type of warning, it will be necessary to carefully track routinely monitored water quality data and/or consumer complaints such that significant deviations from an established baseline might be observed.
 - o Water Quality and Consumer Complaints Report Form \rightarrow Section 2.8
- Notification by public health agency: Notification from a public health agency regarding increased incidence of disease or death is another possible threat warning. A threat triggered by a public health notification is unique in that at least a segment of the population has presumably been exposed to a harmful substance. In this case, public health officials may launch an epidemiological investigation in an attempt to identify the source of the outbreak, during which the utility may be expected to play a support role.
 - o Public Health Information Report Form \rightarrow Section 2.9

2.3 Threat Evaluation Worksheet

INSTRUCTIONS

The purpose of this worksheet is to help organize information about a contamination threat warning that would be used during the Threat Evaluation Process. The individual responsible for conducting the Threat Evaluation (e.g., the WUERM) should complete this worksheet. The worksheet is generic to accommodate information from different types of threat warnings; thus, there will likely be information that is unavailable or not immediately available. Other forms in the Appendices are provided to augment the information in this worksheet.

EAT WAF	RNING INFORMATION
Date/Tim	e threat warning discovered:
Utility Na	ame and Address:
Name/Nu	ımber of person who discovered threat warning:
□ Se	hreat warning: ecurity breach □ Witness account □ Phone threat ritten threat □ Unusual water quality □ Consumer complaints ublic health notification □ Other
	of the contaminant: Known Suspected Unknown wn or suspected, provide additional detail below
□ Cł	nemical
Descri	be
If knov	contamination: Known Estimated Unknown wn or estimated, provide additional detail below and time of contamination:
Additio	onal Information:
	contamination: ☐ Known ☐ Suspected ☐ Unknown wn or suspected, provide additional detail below
Metho	d of addition: ☐ Single dose ☐ Over time ☐ Other
Amour	nt of material:
	onal Information:

ite of contamination: □ If known or suspected, provide ac			[□ Unknown
Number of sites:	for or	ach sita		
Site #1	101 6	aur site.		
Site Name:				
Type of facility ☐ Source water ☐ Ground storage tank ☐ Distribution main ☐ Other		Elevated storage tank Hydrant		
Address:				
Additional Site Information:				
Site #2 Site Name:				
Type of facility ☐ Source water ☐ Ground storage tank ☐ Distribution main ☐ Other		Elevated storage tank Hydrant		Pump station Finished water reservoir Service connection
Address:				
Additional Site Information:				
Site #3 Site Name:				
Type of facility ☐ Source water ☐ Ground storage tank ☐ Distribution main ☐ Other		Treatment plant Elevated storage tank Hydrant		Pump station Finished water reservoir Service connection
Address:				
Additional Site Information: _				

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Has there been a breach of security at the suspected site? If "Yes", review the completed 'Security Incident Report' (Section	□ Y n 2.4)		□ No
Are there any witness accounts of the suspected incident? If "Yes", review the completed 'Witness Account Report' (Section	□ Y n 2.5)		□ No
Was the threat made verbally over the phone? If "Yes", review the completed 'Phone Threat Report' (Section 2)	□ Y .6)	es/es	□ No
Was a written threat received? If "Yes", review the completed 'Written Threat Report' (Section 2)	□ Y 2. <i>7</i>)	es/es	□ No
Are there unusual water quality data or consumer complaints? If "Yes", review the completed 'Water Quality/Consumer Completed 'Water Quality 'Water Qua			□ No ction 2.8)
Are there unusual symptoms or disease in the population? If "Yes", review the completed 'Public Health Report' (Section 2.	□ Y .9)	es/es	□ No
Is a 'Site Characterization Report' available? ☐ Yes If "Yes", review the completed 'Site Characterization Report' (Se		No 3. <i>4)</i>	
Are results of sample analysis available? ☐ Yes If "Yes", review the analytical results report, including appropriate	_	No ⁄QC data	
Is a 'Contaminant Identification Report' available? ☐ Yes If "Yes", review the completed 'Sample Analysis Report' (Section		□ No	
II Tes , review the completed Sample Analysis Report (Section	11 4.3)		
Is there relevant information available from external sources? Check all that apply	,)
Is there relevant information available from external sources?	_ Y	∕es □ No DW prima US EPA /	ncy agency Water ISAC ng utilities
Is there relevant information available from external sources? Check all that apply □ Local law enforcement □ FBI □ Public health agency □ Hospitals / 911 call centers □ Media reports □ Homeland security alerts	_ Y	∕es □ No DW prima US EPA /	ncy agency Water ISAC
Is there relevant information available from external sources? Check all that apply Local law enforcement FBI Public health agency Hospitals / 911 call centers Media reports Homeland security alerts Other	_ Y	∕es □ No DW prima US EPA /	ncy agency Water ISAC
Is there relevant information available from external sources? Check all that apply Local law enforcement FBI Public health agency Hospitals / 911 call centers Media reports Homeland security alerts Other	_ Y	∕es □ No DW prima US EPA / Neighbori	acy agency Water ISAC ng utilities
Is there relevant information available from external sources? Check all that apply Local law enforcement	_ Y	∕es □ No DW prima US EPA / Neighbori	acy agency Water ISAC ng utilities
Is there relevant information available from external sources? Check all that apply Local law enforcement	_ Y	∕es □ No DW prima US EPA / Neighbori	acy agency Water ISAC ng utilities
Is there relevant information available from external sources? Check all that apply Local law enforcement	_ Y	∕es □ No DW prima US EPA / Neighbori	acy agency Water ISAC ng utilities
Is there relevant information available from external sources? Check all that apply Local law enforcement	_ Y	∕es □ No DW prima US EPA / Neighbori	acy agency Water ISAC ng utilities

THREAT EVALUATION

Has normal activity been investigated Normal activities to consider ☐ Utility staff inspections		reat warning?
☐ Construction or maintenance ☐ Operational changes ☐ Other	☐ Contrac ☐ Water o	
Is the threat 'possible'? ☐ Yes	□ No	
Summarize the basis for this determin	ation:	
Response to a 'possible' threat: None Increased monitoring/security	☐ Site characterization☐ Other	n □ Isolation/containment
Is the threat 'credible'? ☐ Yes	□ No	
Summarize the basis for this determin	nation:	
Response to a 'credible' threat: Sample analysis Partial EOC activation Other	Public notification	☐ Isolation/containment☐ Provide alternate water supply
Has a contamination incident been co		□ No
Response to a confirmed incident: Sample analysis Full EOC activation Initiate remediation and recover Other	Public notification Ty	☐ Isolation/containment☐ Provide alternate water supply

How do other organizations characterize the threat?

Organization	Evaluation	Comment	
☐ Local Law	Possible		
Enforcement	Credible		
	Confirmed		
☐ FBI	Possible		
	Credible		
	Confirmed		
☐ Public Health	Possible		
Agency	Credible		
	Confirmed		
☐ Drinking Water	Possible		
Primacy Agency	Credible		
	Confirmed		
☐ Other	Possible		
	Credible		
C Oth or	Confirmed		
☐ Other	Possible		
	☐ Credible☐ Confirmed		
	Committee		
SIGNOFF			
Name of person completing this	form:		
Print name		Phone Number	
Signature			Date/Time:

2.4 Security Incident Report Form

INSTRUCTIONS

The purpose of this form is to help organize information about a security incident, typically a security breach, which may be related to a water contamination threat. The individual who discovered the security incident, such as a security supervisor, the WUERM, or another designated individual may complete this form. This form is intended to summarize information about a security breach that may be relevant to the threat evaluation process. This form should be completed for each location where a security incident was discovered.

Wa	as this site recently visited <i>prior</i> to the security incident? If "Yes," provide additional detail below	⊔ Yes	∐ No
	Date and time of previous visit:		
	Name of individual who visited the site:		
	Additional Information:		
На	as this location been the site of previous security incidents? If "Yes," provide additional detail below	☐ Yes	□ No
	Date and time of most recent security incident:		
	Description of incident:		
	What were the results of the threat evaluation for this incident? ☐ 'Possible' ☐ 'Credible'	□ 'Confirr	ned'
На	ave security incidents occurred at other locations recently? If "Yes", complete additional 'Security Incident Reports' (Appendix	☐ Yes 8.3) for each	□ No site
	Name of 1 st additional site:		
	Name of 2 nd additional site: Name of 3 rd additional site:		
SECUR	RITY INCIDENT DETAILS		
Wa	as there an alarm(s) associated with the security incident? If "Yes," provide additional detail below	□ Yes	□ No
	Are there sequential alarms (e.g., alarm on a gate and a hatch)?	☐ Yes	□ No
	Date and time of alarm(s):		
	Describe alarm(s):		
Is	video surveillance available from the site of the security incide If "Yes," provide additional detail below	ent? 🗆 Ye	es □ No
	Date and time of video surveillance:		
	Describe surveillance:		

 □ Discarded PPE (e.g., gloves, masks) □ Tools (e.g., wrenches, bolt cutters) □ Lab equipment (e.g., beakers, tubing) □ None 	☐ Hardware (e.g., valves, pipe)
Describe equipment:	
Unusual vehicles found at the site and time of Car/sedan SUV Flatbed truck Constru	☐ Pickup truck uction vehicle ☐ None
	/color, license plate #, and logos or markings):
Signs of tampering at the site and time of disc Cut locks/fences Open/damaged access hatches Facility in disarray Other	☐ Open/damaged gates, doors, or windo☐ Missing/damaged equipment☐ None
Are there signs of sequential intrusion (e.g., loc Describe signs of tampering:	□ No
Signs of hazard at the site and time of discover Unexplained or unusual odors Unexplained dead or stressed vegetation Unexplained clouds or vapors Other	☐ Unexplained dead animals☐ Unexplained liquids☐ None
Describe signs of hazard:	
IOFF	
me of person responsible for documenting the sec	•
Print name	

2.5 Witness Account Report Form

INSTRUCTIONS

The purpose of this form is to document the observations of a witness to activities that might be considered an incident warning. The individual interviewing the witness, or potentially the witness, should complete this form. This may be the WUERM or an individual designated by incident command to perform the interview. If law enforcement is conducting the interview (which may often be the case), then this form may serve as a prompt for "utility relevant information" that should be pursued during the interview. This form is intended to consolidate the details of the witness account that may be relevant to the threat evaluation process. This form should be completed for each witness that is interviewed.

Witness contact information Full Name: Address: Day-time phone: Evening phone: E-mail address: Reason the witness was in the vicinity of the suspicious activity: //TTNESS ACCOUNT Date/Time of activity: Location of activity: Site Name: Type of facility Source water Source water Bound Storage tank Blevated storage tank Blevate	SIC INFORMATION Date/Time of interview:				
Full Name: Address: Day-time phone: Evening phone: E-mail address: Reason the witness was in the vicinity of the suspicious activity: Tiness Account	Name of person interviewing the	witne	ss:		
Address: Day-time phone: Evening phone: E-mail address: Reason the witness was in the vicinity of the suspicious activity: WITNESS ACCOUNT Date/Time of activity: Location of activity: Site Name: Type of facility Source water Ground storage tank Blevated storage tank Finished water reser Hydrant Other Address: Address:					
Address: Day-time phone: Evening phone: E-mail address: Reason the witness was in the vicinity of the suspicious activity: WITNESS ACCOUNT Date/Time of activity: Location of activity: Site Name: Type of facility Source water Ground storage tank Blevated storage tank Finished water reser Hydrant Other Address: Address:	Full Name:				
Evening phone:	Address:				
Reason the witness was in the vicinity of the suspicious activity: TNESS ACCOUNT Date/Time of activity: Location of activity: Site Name: Type of facility Source water Source water Sound storage tank Site lafarmation: Hydrant Address: Address:	Day-time phone:				
Reason the witness was in the vicinity of the suspicious activity: TNESS ACCOUNT Date/Time of activity: Location of activity: Site Name: Type of facility Source water Source water Hydrant Service connection Other Address:	Evening phone:				
Reason the witness was in the vicinity of the suspicious activity: TNESS ACCOUNT Date/Time of activity: Location of activity: Site Name: Type of facility Source water Ground storage tank Elevated storage tank Finished water reservation Hydrant Address:	E-mail address:				
TNESS ACCOUNT Date/Time of activity: Location of activity: Site Name: Type of facility Source water Source water Hydrant Service connection Additional Site Information:					
TNESS ACCOUNT Date/Time of activity: Location of activity: Site Name: Type of facility Source water Source water Hydrant Service connection Additional Site Information:	Reason the witness was in the vi	icinity	of the suspicious activity	y:	
Date/Time of activity: Location of activity: Site Name: Type of facility Source water Belevated storage tank					
Date/Time of activity: Location of activity: Site Name: Type of facility Source water Belevated storage tank					
Date/Time of activity: Location of activity: Site Name: Type of facility Source water Ground storage tank Hydrant Address:					
Location of activity: Site Name: Type of facility Source water Ground storage tank Hydrant Additional Site Information:					
Location of activity: Site Name: Type of facility Source water Source water Hydrant Service connection Additional Site Information:					
Type of facility Source water Ground storage tank Hydrant Other Additional Site Information:	Date/Time of activity:				
Site Name: Type of facility Source water Fump station Ground storage tank Hydrant Other Additional Site Information:					
Type of facility Source water Ground storage tank Hydrant Additional Site Information:					
□ Source water □ Treatment plant □ Pump station □ Ground storage tank □ Elevated storage tank □ Finished water reser □ Distribution main □ Hydrant □ Service connection □ Other Additional Site Information:	Site Name:				
□ Source water □ Treatment plant □ Pump station □ Ground storage tank □ Elevated storage tank □ Finished water reser □ Distribution main □ Hydrant □ Service connection □ Other Additional Site Information:	Type of facility				
☐ Ground storage tank ☐ Elevated storage tank ☐ Finished water reser ☐ Distribution main ☐ Hydrant ☐ Service connection ☐ Other ☐ Address: ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	Source water		Treatment plant		Pump station
Distribution main Hydrant Service connection Other Address:	Cround storage took		Florested eterage tenk		Fullip Station
Additional Site Information:					
Additional Site Information:			•		
Additional Sita Information:	□ Other				
Additional Sita Information:	Address:				
Additional Site Information:	Address.				
Additional Site Information:					
/ teatter at the mornation.	Additional Site Information:				
	, idailional ono imorriation.				

ype of activit ☐ Trespass ☐ Theft ☐ Other			Vandalism Tampering		□ Breaki □ Survei	ng and entering llance
Additional d	escripti	on of the a	ctivity			
escription of Were suspe			site?	Yes	□ No	
How many s	suspect	s were pres	sent?			
Describe ea	·		_			
Suspect #	Sex	Race	Hair color	Clothing		Voice
1						
3						
<u> </u>				+		
				+		
6						
Where any of the street of the	of the s cribe th	uspects we ne uniform(s	earing uniforms? s):	□ Yes	;	□ No
Describe an	v other	unusual ch	naracteristics of th	e suspects:		
	,	G		o dusposto.		
			the witness?			□ No
ehicles at the Were vehicle		ent at the s	site?	Yes	□ No	
Did the vehi	cles ap	pear to belo	ong to the suspec	ts?	□ Yes	□ No
How many v	ehicles	s were pres	ent?			

Describe each vehicle:

	Vehicle #	Туре	Color	Make	Model	License plate
	1					
	2					
	3					
	4					
	5					
	6					
				rkings on the veh	icles? \(\square\) Ye	es 🗆 No
	Provide an	y additional deta	il about the vehic	cles and how they	vwere used (if at al	l):
E	quipment at Was any u		nt present at the	site?	□ Yes □	No
	☐ PPE (e.☐ Tools (e☐ Lab equ		s)	☐ Hardw ☐ Pumps	ns ners (e.g., bottles, are (e.g., valves, pi and related equip	pe, hoses)
	Describe th	ne equipment an	d how it was beir	ng used by the su	spects (if at all): _	
U		ditions at the si	te nditions at the si	te?	□ Yes □	No
	☐ Explosion ☐ Dead/st ☐ Other _	ons or fires ressed vegetation	☐ Fogs o	or vapors animals	☐ Unusual odors ☐ Unusual noises	i.

Additional observations Describe any additional details from the w	ritness account:
	
SIGNOFF Name of interviewer:	
Print name	
Signature	Date/Time:
Name of witness:	
Print name	
Signature	Date/Time:

2.6 Phone Threat Report Form

INSTRUCTIONS

This form is intended to be used by utility staff that regularly answer phone calls from the public (e.g., call center operators). The purpose of this form is to help these staff capturer as much information from a threatening phone call while the caller is on the line. It is important that the operator keep the caller on the line as long as possible in order to collect additional information. Since this form will be used during the call, it is important that operators become familiar with the content of the form. The sections of the form are organized with the information that should be collected during the call at the front of the form (i.e., Basic Call Information and Details of Threat) and information that can be completed immediately following the call at the end of the form (i.e., the description of the caller). The information collected on this form will be critical to the threat evaluation process.

Remember, tampering with a drinking water system is a crime under the SDWA Amendments!

THREAT NOTIFICATION Name of person receiving the call:				
Date phone call received:		Time phone ca	ıll re	eceived:
Time phone call ended:		Duration of ph	one	call:
Originating number: If the number/name is not displayed call and inform law enforcement that	on the caller li	Originating na D, press *57 (or mpany may hav	me: call e tra	trace) at the end of the oce information.
Is the connection clear?	□ Yes	□ N	0	
Could call be from a wireless phone?	☐ Yes	□ N	0	
DETAILS OF THREAT Has the water already been contamina	ated?	□ Yes		□ No
Date and time of contaminant introduce Date and time if known:				□ No
Location of contaminant introduction Site Name:	known?	☐ Yes		□ No
Type of facility ☐ Source water ☐ Ground storage tank ☐ Distribution main ☐ Other	l Hydrant			Pump station Finished water reservoir Service connection
Address:				
A LUM and Otto Information				

Type of contaminant ☐ Chemical ☐ E	Biological		Radiological
Specific contaminant name/description:			
Mode of contaminant introduction known Method of addition: □ Single dose	n? □ Over time	□ Yes e □	☐ No Other
Amount of material:			
Additional Information:			
Motive for contamination known?	☐ Yes	□ No	
☐ Retaliation/revenge ☐ F☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐			Religious doctrine
Describe motivation:			
LER INFORMATION Basic Information:			
Basic Information: Stated name: Affiliation: Phone number:			
Basic Information: Stated name:			
Basic Information: Stated name: Affiliation: Phone number:			
Basic Information: Stated name: Affiliation: Phone number: Location/address: Caller's Voice:			
Basic Information: Stated name: Affiliation: Phone number: Location/address: Caller's Voice: Did the voice sound disguised or altered	? □ Yes		□ No
Basic Information: Stated name: Affiliation: Phone number: Location/address: Caller's Voice: Did the voice sound disguised or altered Did the call sound like a recording?	? □ Yes		□ No
Basic Information: Stated name: Affiliation: Phone number: Location/address: Caller's Voice: Did the voice sound disguised or altered Did the call sound like a recording? Did the voice sound? Did the voice sound familiar? If 'Yes,' who did it sound like? Did the caller have an accent?	?		□ No □ No Young / □ Old

What was the caller's tone	of voice?		
□ Calm	☐ Angry	☐ Lisping	☐ Stuttering/broken
☐ Excited	☐ Nervous	☐ Sincere	☐ Insincere
☐ Slow	□ Rapid	□ Normal	☐ Slurred
☐ Soft	☐ Loud	□ Nasal	Clearing throat
☐ Laughing	□ Crying	□ Clear	Deep breathing
☐ Deep	☐ High	□ Raspy	□ Cracking
□ Other			
Were there background no	icas comina from th	no callor's and?	
□ Silence	ises coming nom u	le callel 5 ellu?	
□ Voices	describe		
□ Children	describe		
□ Animals	describe		
☐ Factory sounds	describe		
☐ Office sounds	describe		
☐ Music	describe		
☐ Traffic/street sounds	describe		
☐ Airplanes	describe		
☐ Trains	describe		
☐ Ships or large boats	describe		
□ Others			
☐ Other:			
SIGNOFF			
Name of call recipient:			
Print name			
Signature			Date/Time:
Name of person completing form	(if different from ca	all recipient):	
Print name			
Signature			Date/Time:

2.7 Written Threat Report Form

INSTRUCTIONS

The purpose of this form is to summarize significant information from a written threat received by a drinking water utility. This form should be completed by the WUERM or an individual designated by incident command to evaluate the written threat. The summary information provided in this form is intended to support the threat evaluation process; however, the completed form is not a substitute for the complete written threat, which may contain additional, significant details.

The written threat itself (e.g., the note, letter, e-mail message, etc.) may be considered evidence and thus should be minimally handled (or not handled at all) and placed into a clean plastic bag to preserve any forensic evidence.

Remember, tampering with a drinking water system is a crime under the SDWA Amendments!

SAFETY

A suspicious letter or package could pose a threat in and of itself, so caution should be exercised if such packages are received. The US Postal Service has issued guidance when dealing with suspicious packages (http://www.usps.com/news/2001/press/pr01_1022gsa.htm).

rson(s) to whom threat was addre	ssed:	
ate threat received:	Time threat	received:
ow was the written threat received? ☐ US Postal service ☐ Fax ☐ Other	☐ Delivery service☐ E-mail	☐ Hand delivered
If mailed, is the return address listed		
If mailed, what is the date and locati		
If delivered, what was the service us	sed (list any tracking number	rs)?
If Faxed, what is the number of the s		
If E-mailed, what is the e-mail addre	ess of sender?	

ilas tile w	ater already been co	ntaminated?	☐ Yes	3		□ No
	ime of contaminant i					□ No
Location o	of contaminant introd me:	uction known?	ļ	□ Yes		□ No
Type of	facility Source water	☐ Treatme☐ Elevated☐ Hydrant	nt plant storage ta	nk		Pump station Finished water reservice connection
Address	s:					
Addition	al Site Information:					
Type of	/pe of contaminant k contaminant Chemical					□ No Radiological
	contaminant name/de					
	ontaminant introduct of addition:		l Over time	□ Yes		☐ No Other
Amount	of material:					
	al Information:					
Motive for	contamination know	n?	□ Yes		No	
	Retaliation/revenge					Religious doctrine
	Other					

□ Marked personal □ Neatly typed or written □ Crumpled or wadded up □ Other:	□ Soiled/stained	□ Properly addressed□ Corrected or marked-up□ Torn/tattered
How was the note prepared? Handwritten in print Machine typed Other: If handwritten, does writing look fa	☐ Handwritten in script☐ Spliced (e.g., from other	typed material)
		□ NO
Language: ☐ Clear English ☐ Another language: ☐ Mixed languages:	☐ Poor English	
Writing Style ☐ Educated ☐ Uneducated ☐ Use of slang ☐ Other:	□ Proper grammar□ Poor grammar/spelling□ Obscene	□ Logical
Writing Tone ☐ Clear ☐ Condescending ☐ Agitated ☐ Other:	□ Direct□ Accusatory□ Nervous	☐ Sincere ☐ Angry ☐ Irrational
SIGNOFF		
Name of individual who received the threat	t:	
Print name		
Signature		Date/Time:
Name of person completing form (if different	nt from written threat recipient):
Print name		
Signature		Date/Time:

2.8 Water Quality/Consumer Complaint Report Form

INSTRUCTIONS

This form is provided to guide the individual responsible for evaluating unusual water quality data or consumer complaints. It is designed to prompt the analyst to consider various factors or information when evaluating the unusual data. The actual data used in this analysis should be compiled separately and appended to this form. The form can be used to support the threat evaluation due to a threat warning from unusual water quality or consumer complaints, or another type of threat warning in which water quality data or consumer complaints are used to support the evaluation.

quanty data or companier complan	no are acca to capport	no ovandation.	
Note that in this form, water qualit aesthetic characteristics of the wa			e general
Threat warning is based on:	☐ Water quality	☐ Consumer complaints	☐ Other
What is the water quality param	eter or complaint und	er consideration?	
Are unusual consumer complai	nts corroborated by u	nusual water quality data?	
ls the unusual water quality ind color, order, or taste associated	-		example, is the
Are consumers in the affected a	area experiencing any	unusual health symptoms?	
What is 'typical' for consumer c Number of complaints. Nature of complaints. Clustering of complaints	omplaints for the curr	ent season and water quality?	
What is considered to be 'norm	al' water quality (i.e., v	hat is the baseline water qual	ity data or

level of consumer complaints)?

What is reliability of the method or instrumentation used for the water quality analysis?

Are standards and reagents OK?

Is the method/instrument functioning properly?

Based on recent data, does the unusual water quality appear to be part of a gradual trend (i.e., occurring over several days or longer)?

Are the unusual water quality observations sporadic over a wide area, or are they clustered in a particular area?

What is the extent of the area? A pressure zone. A neighborhood. A city block. A street. A building.

If the unusual condition isolated to a specific area:

Is this area being supplied by a particular plant or source water?

Have there been any operational changes at the plant or in the affected area of the system?

Has there been any flushing or distribution system maintenance in the affected area?

Has there been any repair or construction in the area that could impact water quality?

SIGNOFF	
Name of person completing form:	
Print name	
Signature	Date/Time:

2.9 Public Health Information Report Form

INSTRUCTIONS

The purpose of this form is to summarize significant information about a public health episode that could be linked to contaminated water. This form should be completed by the WUERM or an individual designated by incident command. The information compiled in this form is intended to support the threat evaluation process.

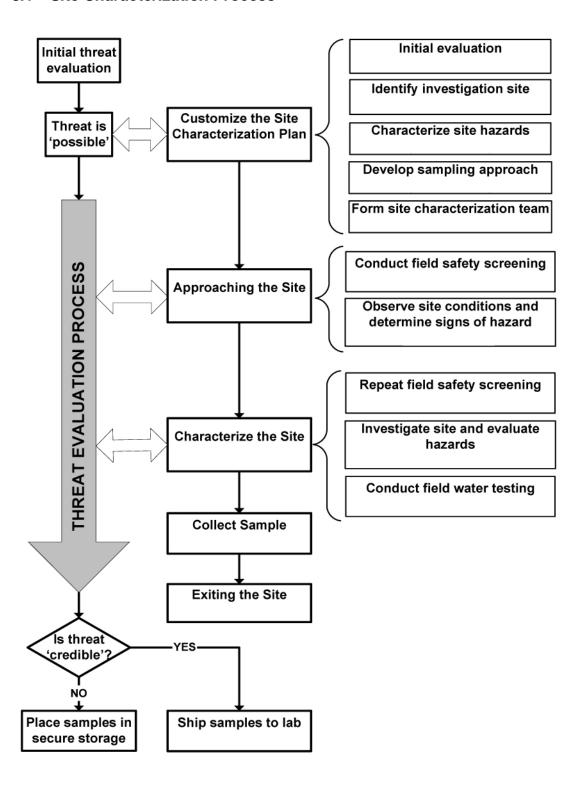
In the case of a threat warning due to a report from public health, it is likely that the public health agency will assume incident command during the investigation. The drinking water utility will likely play a support role during the investigation, specifically to help determine whether or not water might be the cause.

Name of person who rece	ived the notification.	
	dividual providing the notification	
Full Name:		
i itie:		
Organization:		
Address:		
Day-time phone:		
Evening phone		
E mail address:		
E-mail address.		
Why is this person contac	ting the drinking water utility?	
	lic health agency been notified? [public health official should be immediate	
If "No," the appropriate CRIPTION OF PUBLIC HEA Nature of public health ep ☐ Unusual disease (mile	public health official should be immediate ALTH EPISODE isode: d) Unusual disease (severe	ely notified.
If "No," the appropriate CRIPTION OF PUBLIC HEA Nature of public health ep Unusual disease (mile	public health official should be immediate ALTH EPISODE isode:	ely notified.
If "No," the appropriate CRIPTION OF PUBLIC HEANATURE of public health ep Unusual disease (mile Other: Symptoms: Diarrhea	ALTH EPISODE isode: Unusual disease (severe	ely notified. Death Flu-like symptoms
If "No," the appropriate CRIPTION OF PUBLIC HEANature of public health ep Unusual disease (mile Other: Symptoms: Diarrhea Fever	ALTH EPISODE isode: Unusual disease (severe	ely notified.
If "No," the appropriate CRIPTION OF PUBLIC HEANature of public health ep Unusual disease (mile Other: Symptoms: Diarrhea Fever	ALTH EPISODE isode: Unusual disease (severe	ely notified. Death Flu-like symptoms
If "No," the appropriate CRIPTION OF PUBLIC HEA Nature of public health ep Unusual disease (mile Other: Symptoms: Diarrhea Fever Other:	ALTH EPISODE isode: Unusual disease (severe	ely notified. Death Flu-like symptoms Breathing difficulty
If "No," the appropriate CRIPTION OF PUBLIC HEA Nature of public health ep Unusual disease (mile Other: Symptoms: Diarrhea Fever Other:	ALTH EPISODE isode: Unusual disease (severe	ely notified. Death Flu-like symptoms Breathing difficulty
If "No," the appropriate CRIPTION OF PUBLIC HEANAture of public health ep	ALTH EPISODE isode: Unusual disease (severe	ely notified. Death Flu-like symptoms Breathing difficulty
If "No," the appropriate CRIPTION OF PUBLIC HEANAture of public health ep	ALTH EPISODE isode: Unusual disease (severe	ely notified. Death Flu-like symptoms Breathing difficulty
If "No," the appropriate CRIPTION OF PUBLIC HEANAture of public health ep	ALTH EPISODE isode: d) Unusual disease (severe Vomiting/nausea Headache Known Suspected rovide additional detail below	ely notified. Death Flu-like symptoms Breathing difficulty

Locati	Individuals: on where exposure is though Residence Restaurant	☐ Work	□ School□ Social gatherin	na
	Other:			·9
Ad	dditional notes on location of	exposure:		
Co	ollect addresses for specific le	ocations where exposure is tho	ught to have occurred.	
Is the	pattern of exposure clustered	d in a specific area? ☐ Y	es □ No	
	of area Single building Neighborhood Other:	☐ Complex (several building☐ Cluster of neighborhoods	s) □ City block □ Large section o	of city
Ad	dditional notes on extent of a	rea:		
	Immune compromised Infants	ent a disproportionate number o Elderly Pregnant women minate the makeup of exposed	☐ Children☐ Women	
	None, no specific groups do	ominate the makeup of exposed	l individuals	
Are the s	OF LINK TO WATER symptoms consistent with to vomiting, or diarrhea?	ypical waterborne diseases,	such as gastrointestir □ Yes	n al □ No
	area of exposure coincide area feed by a specific plan	with a specific area of the sy t?	rstem, such as a press □ Yes	sure No
Were the	re any consumer complain	ts within the affected area?	□ Yes	□ No
Were the	re any unusual water quali	ty data within the affected are	ea? 🗆 Yes	□ No
Were the	ere any process upsets or o	perational changes?	□ Yes	□ No
Was ther	e any construction/mainter	nance within the affected area	a? □ Yes	□ No
Were the	ere any security incidents w	rithin the affected area?	□ Yes	□ No
SIGNOFF				
	son completing form:			
Print nai	me			
Signatur			Date/Time:	

3 Site Characterization and Sampling

3.1 Site Characterization Process



3.2 Emergency Water Sample Collection Kit

Item	Quantity	Notes
Field Resources and Documentation		Notes
Field guide	2	Resource for field personnel
Health and safety plan	2	If required for the site
Sample labels	48	Waterproof (filled out in advance, if possible)
Sample documentation forms	24	For recording sample information
	24 2 rolls	• •
Custody tape (or seals) Chain of custody forms	24	Used on sample or shipping containers For documenting sample custody
Lab marker	24	
General Sampling Supplies	<u> </u>	Waterproof, 1 red, 1 black
Sample containers	Table 3-2	For collecting comples
	1 able 3-2	For collecting samples
Device for grab sampling	4	For sampling large water bodies
10 liter HDPE container	•	For collection of large volume water samples
Lab grade tape	3 rolls	For temporary labeling in the field
Miscellaneous glassware	N/A	Beakers, graduated cylinders, spatula, etc.
Collapsible cooler	1	For sample storage
Rigid shipping container	1	For shipping by overnight service if needed.
1 qt. zippered freezer bags	1 pack100	For double bagging ice and sample containers
Thermometer	2	For checking water temperature
Paper towels	2 rolls	Wiping wet containers and containing spills
Pathogen Sampling Supplies	T .	
Tubing and clamp	1	For sample tap flushing, etc.
Stopwatch & graduated cylinder	1	For measuring flow rate
Ultrafiltration apparatus	1	For concentrating pathogen samples
Reagents (may need to be kept sep		
Laboratory grade water	5 liters	For sample dilution in the field
Sodium thiosulfate crystals	100 grams	For water sample dechlorination
Ascorbic acid	100 grams	For water sample dechlorination
Sodium sulfite crystals	100 grams	For water sample dechlorination
Potassium dihydrogen citrate	100 grams	For carbamate preservation
6 Molar ACS grade hydrochloric	25 mL	In dropper bottle for preservation of samples for
acid (HCl)		organic analyses
6 Molar trace metal-grade nitric	25 mL	In dropper bottle for preservation of samples for
acid (HNO ₃)		trace metals analysis
10 Normal Sodium hydroxide	25 mL	In dropper bottle for preservation of samples for
(NaOH)		cyanide analyses
pH paper in ranges from 0 - 4 and	50 strips	For checking the pH of samples preserved with
10 - 14		acid or base (sensitive to 0.5 pH units)
Safety Supplies		
Splash resistant goggles	2	One per individual (minimum)
Disposable gloves	6 pairs	Nitrile or polyethylene, powder-free
Disposable shoe covers	2 pairs	One pair per individual (minimum)
Disposable laboratory coats	2	One per individual (minimum)
Clear, heavy duty plastic trash bags	4	For disposal of lab coat, gloves, etc.
Rinse water	20 liters	For general use and first aid
Antiseptic wipes	1 container	For cleaning hands, sample containers, etc.
Bleach solution (at least 5%)	1 gallon	For decontamination if necessary
Squirt bottle	2	For use with rinse water or lab grade water
First aid kit	1	For general first aid
Flashlight/headlamp	3	For working at night or in dark locations

3.3 Sample Containers

Sample Type	Container Size	Container Type	No.	Dechlorinating Agent	Preservative	Analytical Technique	Reference Methods
CHEMISTRY - BASIC SCREEN (Established Techniques)	SIC SCREE	N (Established Te	chniqu	es)			
Organic Analytes							
Volatiles	40 mL	Glass w / Teflon faced septa	5	Ascorbic acid	1:1 HCl to pH < 2 See method.	P&T – GC/MS	EPA 524.2, 8260B
						P&T – GC/PID/ELCD	EPA 502.2, 8021B
Semi-volatiles	1 L	Amber w / Teflon-lined screw caps	4	Sodium sulfite	6M HCl. See method.	SPE GC/MS	525.2, 8270D/3535
Quarternary nitrogen compounds	1 L	Amber PVC or silanized glass	4	Sodium thiosulfate	Sulfuric acid to pH 2	SPE HPLC - UV	549.2
Carbamate Pesticides	40 mL	Glass w / Teflon faced septa	4	Sodium thiosulfate	Potassium dihydrogen citrate sample pH to ~3.8	HPLC-fluorescence	531.2
Inorganic Analytes							
Metals/Elements	125 mL	Plastic	2	None	Trace metal grade	ICP-MS	200.8
		(1.e. HPDE)			nitric acid. See method.	ICP-AES AA	200.7
Organometallic compounds	125 mL	Plastic (i.e. HPDE)	2	None	Nitric acid to pH \leq 2. See method.	AA – cold vapor manual	245.1
						AA - cold vapor automater	245.2
Cyanide	1 L	Plastic	2	Ascorbic acid	Sodium hydroxide to pH 12. See method.	Titrimetric Spectrophotometric	335.2
						Colorimetric UV	335.3
Radiological	2 L	Plastic	2	None	None - mark samples not preserved	Gross alpha, gross beta, gamma isotopes, specific radionuclides	900 Series

Sample Type	Container Size	Container Type	No.	Dechlorinating Agent	Preservative	Analytical Technique	Reference Methods
CHEMISTRY - EXPANDED SCREEN (Exploratory Techniques)	PANDED SC	CREEN (Explorat	ory Te	chniques)			
Unknown organics (volatile)	40 mL	Glass w / Teflon faced septa	N	None	None - mark samples not preserved	P&T-GC/MS	See Module 4
Unknown organics (general)	1	Amber Glass	4	None	None - mark samples not preserved	Prep: SPE, SPME, micro LLE, direct aqueous injection, headspace Analysis: GC/MS, GC, HPLC, LC-MS	See Module 4
Unknown inorganics	1 L	Plastic	2	None	None - mark samples not preserved	ICP-MS	See Module 4
Immunoassays	1 L	Amber Glass	2	Consult manufacturers instructions	Consult manufacturers instructions	Consult manufacturers instructions	None
PATHOGENS - EXPANDED SCREEN (Established and Exploratory Techniques)	PANDED SO	CREEN (Establish	ned and	l Exploratory Tech	niques)		
Pathogens - culture	100 mL	HDPE (plastic)	2	Thiosulfate	TBD	Per target pathogens	See Module 4
Pathogens - PCR	100 mL	HDPE (plastic)	2	Thiosulfate	TBD	Per target pathogens	See Module 4
BASELINE WATER QUALITY PARAMET	R QUALITY		(See S	TERS (See Section 3.4)			
Water quality: bacteria	250 mL	Plastic	1	Thiosulfate	None	Fecal coliforms, E-coli,	Standard methods
Water quality: chemistry	1 L	Plastic	-	None	None - mark samples not preserved	Conductivity, pH, alkalinity, hardness, turbidity	Standard methods
Surrogates	1 L	Amber glass	2	None	None - mark samples not preserved	Total organic carbon, ultraviolet absorbance, color, chlorine demand	Standard methods
Toxicity	125 mL	Glass	2	Consult manufacturers instructions	Consult manufacturers instructions.	Rapid toxicity assay (several vendors)	None

3.4 Sample Collection Guidelines

3.4.1 Safety Guidelines

- 1. **Do not** enter the site to perform sampling until cleared. Hazardous materials response units may perform safety screening before allowing other responders to enter the site. *Note that field safety screening does not generally include testing for pathogens.*
- 2. **Do not** eat, drink, or smoke at the site.
- 3. **Do not** taste or smell the water samples.
- 4. **Do** use general personal protective equipment (PPE) such as splash-proof goggles, disposable gloves, proper footwear (i.e., no open toe or open heel shoes), a chemical resistant, disposable lab coat, and long pants. (*Note that this level of PPE is only intended to minimize incidental contact with the water or chemical reagents used during sample collection or field testing.*)
- 5. **Avoid** all skin contact with the water, and if incidental contact does occur, immediately flush the affected area with clean water brought to the site for that purpose.
- 6. Fill sampling containers **slowly** to avoid volatilization or aerosolization of contaminants.
- 7. **Minimize** the time that personnel are on the site and collecting samples.

3.4.2 Sampling Procedures

- 1. Pre-label sample containers with a waterproof marker. Information should include: analyte class (pathogen, chemical, or radionuclide), specific analyte (if sample is being collected for a specific target), sample identification number, utility name, location of sample collection, sample collection date and time, and sampler's initials.
- 2. Check for the presence of any in-line filters (e.g., home treatment devices) that might interfere with sampling. Remove such devices if present.
- 3. If the sample tap is the suspected point of contaminant introduction, collect swab samples from the tap *before* flushing the tap and collecting water samples.
- 4. Flush sample taps for a time sufficient to displace the water in connecting lines in order to obtain a sample that is representative of the water of interest. Keep the flow rate from the sample tap sufficiently low in order to avoid splashing and aerosolizing water droplets. Divert water to a drain if possible.
- 5. Carefully collect samples in the specified containers (see Section 3.3). If a reagent needs to be added to the sample, allow enough headspace in the container to add the proper amount of preservative. Cap then gently mix the contents to ensure that the reagent is properly mixed with the sample. Test the sample with a strip of pH paper to ensure preservation to the proper pH. Do not insert the pH paper into the sample container. Pour a small portion of the mixed sample into the container cap then pour from the cap onto the pH paper to verify
- 6. For chlorinated samples, VOCs should be collected into a secondary 8-oz. glass container (prepared with ascorbic acid see footnote 1, Table 3.3). Gently mix the sample and transfer to 3, 40-ml VOA containers (triplicate). Fill the 40-ml container above the top to form a meniscus. Close the container with the Teflon side of the septa facing the water sample, gently invert the sample container several times, and verify that there are no air bubbles in the container. Once each container is tagged, the three 40-ml containers

- should be inserted into a plastic whirlpack bag (provided) and sealed prior to sample storage.
- 7. Wipe the outside of the sealed containers with paper towel.
- 8. Attach custody seal to the sample container.
- 9. Place the sealed container into a rigid cooler and pack with frozen ice packs (preferred) or sealable freezer bags filled with ice.
- 10. Tag each sample and record all necessary information on "Sample Documentation" and "Chain of Custody" forms.
- 11. After all samples have been collected, preservative blanks and temperature blanks should be prepared and tagged. A preservative blank should be prepared for each preservative used during the sampling event. The preservative blank can be prepared by adding the appropriate amount of preservative to the preservative blank containers, and tagging the sample for the appropriate analysis (i.e., HNO3 preservative blank should be analyzed for metals). Additionally, a temperature blank container should be placed in each cooler containing samples.

3.4.3 Sample Holding

- 1. When samples are not in the possession of designated personnel, they should be secured (e.g., locked in a *secure area*) and only accessible by designated personnel. In the field, samples may need to be locked in a vehicle.
- 2. Samples should be chilled, but protected from freezing.
- 3. Samples should be held at the drinking water utility lab until shipped to a lab for analysis or until it is determined that they are not needed.
- 4. Samples that are held longer than the approved holding times for contaminant analysis may no longer be useful.

3.4.4 Sample Transport

- 1. Sample integrity and chain of custody must be maintained. All factors that might compromise sample integrity (e.g., storage containers, excessive transit time, temperature, pressure, physical disturbance, etc.) should be considered and appropriate measures taken to avoid compromising samples.
- 2. Sample packaging must be in compliance with shipping regulations.
- 3. Samples may be screened by law enforcement and/or ICs prior to sample transport to the laboratory.
- 4. Samples will be transported to the appropriate laboratory in coordination with law enforcement using appropriate air and ground assets.

3.5 Site Characterization Plan Template

INSTRUCTIONS

This form is intended to support the development of a customized site characterization plan developed in response to a specific water contamination threat. The incident commander and site characterization team leader should develop this plan jointly if possible. The completed form will be used to guide site characterization activities in the field; however, it may be necessary to revise the initial plan based on initial observations at the site. A form should be completed for each investigation site that will be characterized.

THREAT WARNING INFORMATION

Consult Module 2, Appendix 8.2 "Threat Evaluation Worksheet" for details about the threat.

Type of facility:			
☐ Source water	☐ Treatment plant	☐ Pump s	tation
☐ Ground storage tank reservoir	☐ Elevated storage tank	☐ Finishe	d water
□ Distribution main□ Other	☐ Hydrant	☐ Service	connection
Address: Additional Site Information:			
Additional Site Information:	NT	□ Yes	
Additional Site Information: FIAL HAZARD ASSESSME Are there any indicators of a	NT		No
Additional Site Information: FIAL HAZARD ASSESSME Are there any indicators of a	NT n explosive hazard? ement and do not send a team to		No
Additional Site Information: FIAL HAZARD ASSESSME Are there any indicators of a If "Yes," notify law enforce	NT n explosive hazard? ement and do not send a team to	the site.	No

SITE CHARACTERIZATION TEAM

Name & Affiliation of Site Characterization Team Leader:

☐ Water quality specialist	Name:	
☐ Security specialist	Name:	
Operations specialist	Name:	
☐ Other	Name:	
Representatives from other ag	gencies:	
☐ Local law enforcement	☐ Fire department	☐ HazMat
\square US EPA	□ FBI	☐ Other
OMMUNICATION PROCEDU	RES	
Mode of communication:		
☐ Phone	☐ 2-way radio	☐ Digital
☐ Facsimile	☐ Other	
Reporting events:		
☐ Upon arrival at site	☐ During approach	\square Site entry
☐ After site evaluation	☐ After field testing	☐ Site exit

FIELD SCREENING CHECKLIST

8	Parameter ¹	Screen ²	Meter/Kit ID ³	Check Date ⁴	Reference Value ⁵
	Radiation	Both			
	Chlorine residual	Water			
	pH / conductivity	Water			
	Cyanide	Water			
	Volatile	Safety			
	chemicals				
	Chemical weapons	Both			
	Biotoxins	Water			
	Pathogens	Water			

- 1. List the parameters that will be evaluated as part of field screening (examples are listed).
- 2. Screening may be conducted for safety, rapid water testing, or both.
- 3. Report the unique identifier for the meter or kit used during screening.
- 4. Report date of last calibration, last equipment check, or expiration date as appropriate.
- 5. List any reference value that would trigger a particular action, such as exiting the site.

SAMPLING CHECKLIST

8	Analyte ¹	No.	Sample Preservation ²
		Samples	•
	Standard VOCs		
	Semi-volatiles		
	Quartenary nitrogen		
	compounds		
	Cyanide		
	Carbamate pesticides		
	Metals/elements		
	Organometallic compounds		
	Cyanide		
	Radionuclides		
	Non-target VOCs		
	Non-target organic		
	compounds		
	Non-target inorganic		
	compounds		
	Immunoassays		
	Pathogens – culture		
	Pathogens – PCR		
	Water quality – bacteria		
	Water quality – chemistry		
1. I	List the parameters that will be sa	mpled during	site characterization (examples are

- 1. List the parameters that will be sampled during site characterization (examples are listed).
- 2. List preservatives and dechlorinating agents and indicate if they are to be added in the field

EQUIPMENT CHECKLIST

Ш	Completed Site Characterization Plan	Ш	Additional documentation
	Emergency Water Sampling Kit (Table 3-1)		Field Testing Kit (Table 3-3)
	Reagents (if stored separately)		Bags of ice or freezer packs
	Laboratory grade water (5 gal)		Rinse water (20 liters)
	Special equipment for the specific site		Disposable camera
	Other		

SAMPLE HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS

Sample deliv	v		
	samples to water amples to specified		
		fied recipient (e.g., laboratory,	law enforcement, shipping co
etc.)	r	, in the first (1.8), in the 1,7	11 6
Name of r	ecipient:		
T (dillo of 1			
Phone No.	.:	Fax No	D.:
Delivery a	.ddress:		
	age and security: any special precaut	tions or instructions related to s	sample storage and security:
SIGNOFF			
Incident Comma	ander (or designee	e responsible for developing Sit	e Characterization Plan):
Print name			
Signature			Date/Time:
Site Characteriz	ation Team Leade	er:	
Print name			

3.6 Site Characterization Report Form

INSTRUCTIONS

Members of the site characterization team can use this form to record their observations at the investigation site. It also serves as a checklist for notifying incident command at key points during the characterization. Additional checklists are included in this form for sample collection and exiting the site. The completed form can also be used as a component of the site characterization report. A form should be completed for each investigation site that is characterized

ENERAL INFORMATION		
Date:	Time arrived investi	gation at site:
Name of Site Characterization	Team Leader:	
Phone No.:	Fax No	»:
OCATION OF INVESTIGATION Site Name:		
Type of facility:		
☐ Source water	☐ Treatment plant	☐ Pump station
☐ Finished water reservoir	☐ Elevated storage tank	☐ Ground storage tank
☐ Distribution main	☐ Hydrant	☐ Service connection
Other		
Address:		
Weather Conditions at Site:		
Additional Site Information:		

APPROACH TO SITE Time of Approach to Site:		
Initial Field Safety Screening (as ☐ None ☐ HAZCAT ☐ Other		☐ Volatile chemicals
Report results of field safety s If any field safety screening re- immediately notify incident con	sult is above the correspondi	ing reference value,
Initial Observation and Assessm ☐ Unauthorized individuals pr ☐ Fire or other obvious hazard ☐ Signs of a potential explosiv ☐ Signs of a potential chemica ☐ Unusual and unexplained ed ☐ Other signs of immediate ha	resent at the site It is a real to the site of the si	unusual fogs, unusual odors)
If there are any indicators of in and do not proceed further into		ly notify incident command
Report initial observations and a Approval granted to proceed		ler. ☐ Yes ☐ No
SITE INVESTIGATION Time of Entry to Site:		
Repeat Field Safety Screening None HAZCAT Other	☐ Radiation ☐ Chemical weapons	☐ Volatile chemicals ☐ Biological agents
Report results of field safety s If any field safety screening re- immediately notify incident con	sult is above the correspondi	ing reference value,
Signs of Hazard: ☐ None ☐ Unexplained dead or stresse ☐ Unexplained liquids	d vegetation Unexplain	ned dead animals ned clouds or vapors
Describe signs of hazard:		

Unexplained or Unusual O	dors:		
□ None	☐ Pungent		☐ Irritating
☐ Sulfur	☐ Skunky		☐ Bitter almond
☐ Sweet/Fruity	☐ New mown	n hay	☐ Other
•		•	
Describe unusual odor: _			
Unusual Vehicles Found at	the Site:		
☐ Car/sedan	□ SUV		☐ Pickup truck
☐ Flatbed truck	☐ Construc	tion vehicle	□ None
☐ Other			
Describe vehicles (includi	•		
markings):			
Signs of Tampering:			
□ None		☐ Cut locks	s/fences
☐ Open/damaged gates,	doors, or windows	□ Open/dar	naged access hatches
☐ Missing/damaged equ		_	
☐ Other	*	•	•
Signs of sequential intrusi	ion (e.g., locks remo	oved from a ga	ate and hatch)?
☐ Yes	(1.8., 11.1.1		□ No
Describe signs of tamperi	ng:		
Universal Equipments			
Unusual Equipment:		□ D: 1	1DDE / 1 1)
□ None	1 1		d PPE (e.g., gloves, masks)
☐ Tools (e.g., wrenches,			e (e.g., valves, pipe)
☐ Lab equipment (e.g., b	<u> </u>	☐ Pumping	equipment
☐ Other			
Describerant			
Describe equipment:			

Unusual Containers:		
Type of container:		
□ None	☐ Drum/Barrel	☐ Bottle/Jar
☐ Plastic bag	☐ Box/Bin	☐ Pressurized cylinder
☐ Test Tube	☐ Bulk container	☐ Other
Condition of container:		
☐ Opened	□ New	☐ Damaged/leaking
☐ Unopened	□ Old	☐ Intact/dry
Size of container:		
Describe labeling on contain	ner:	
Describe visible contents of	f container:	
Describe visible contents of	Container.	
Rapid Field Testing of the Wa	ater	
□ None	☐ Residual disinfectant	□ pH / conductivity
☐ Cyanide	☐ Radiation	☐ VOCs and SVOCs
☐ Pesticides	☐ Biotoxins	☐ General toxicity
☐ Other		
	d testing of the water in Sect	ion 3.7 "Field Testing Results
Form."		
	ve the corresponding reference	
inciaent commana ana wait	for instruction regarding hov	v to proceea.
Report findings of site investi	gation to incident commande	er.
Approval granted to proce	ed with sample collection?	☐ Yes ☐ No
SAMPLING Time Sampling was Initiated	/ Completed:	
Implement Sampling Procedu	res Appropriate for the Haz	ard Conditions at the Site:
☐ Low hazard	☐ Chemica	
☐ Radiological hazard	☐ Biologic	al hazard
If the site is characterized as a	chemical, radiological, or bio	ological hazard, then special
sampling and safety procedure		-

Safety Checklist:	
☐ Do not eat, drink, or smoke at the site.	
☐ Do not taste or smell the water samples.	
□ Do use the general PPE included in the emergency water	
☐ Avoid all contact with the water, and flush immediately	with clean water in the case
of contact.	1:4:
☐ Slowly fill sample bottles to avoid volatilization and aer	
☐ Minimize the time that personnel are on site and collect	ing samples.
General Sampling Guidelines:	
☐ Properly label each sample bottle.	
☐ Carefully flush sample taps prior to sample collection, if	applicable.
☐ Collect samples according to method requirements (e.g.,	w/o headspace for VOCs).
☐ Add preservatives or dechlorinating agents as specified.	
☐ Carefully close sample containers and verify that they do	
☐ Wipe the outside of sample containers with a mild bleac	h solution if needed.
☐ Place sample containers into a sealable plastic bag.	
☐ Place samples into an appropriate, rigid shipping contain	ner.
☐ Pack container with frozen ice packs.	
☐ Complete "Sample Documentation Form" (Section 3.8).	
☐ Complete "Chain of Custody Form" (Section 3.9).☐ Secure shipping container with custody tape.	
☐ Comply with any other sample security provisions requi	red by participating agencies
Compry with any other sample security provisions requi	red by participating agencies.
EXITING THE SITE	
Time of Site Exit:	
Site Exit Checklist	
☐ Verify that hatches, locks, etc. are properly secured.	oito
☐ Remove all samples, equipment, and materials from the☐ Verify that all samples are in the cooler and properly sea	
☐ Remove all PPE at site perimeter.	if the cooler.
☐ Place disposable PPE and other trash into a heavy-duty	olastic trash bag
☐ Verify that the perimeter has been properly secured before	
☐ Ensure that all documentation has been completed befor	
☐ Comply with any site control measures required by parti	
☐ Contact incident commander and inform them that the te	1 0 0
	Č
SICNOFE	
SIGNOFF Site Characterization Team Leader:	
Print name	- m
Signature	Date/Time:

3.7 Field Testing Results Form

Date of Field Testing:	ing:	Site	Name:	Field Tester:	ester:	Phone No.	No.
Parameter	Units	Scr	een ¹ Meter/Kit ID ²	Testing Location ³	Testing Time ⁴	Results ⁵	Ref. Value ⁶

Screening may be conducted for safety, rapid water testing, or both.
 Report the unique identifier for the meter or kit used during screening.
 Report the specific location where the field testing was conducted.
 Report the specific time at which the test was performed.
 Results of field testing should include replicate analysis where appropriate.
 Results should be compared with a reference value, if available, to determine whether or not the levels detected pose a hazard.

3.8 Sample Documentation Form

Collection Date:		Site Name:		Sampler:	Phone No.	e No.
Sample ID	No. Bottles	Sampling Time	Sampling Location	Sample Description	Analysis	Sample Additives ¹
1: Report preserv	atives, de	chlorinating as	1: Report preservatives, dechlorinating agents, acid/base for pH adjustment, and any other sample additives.	tment, and any other sampl	le additives.	

3.9 Chain of Custody Form

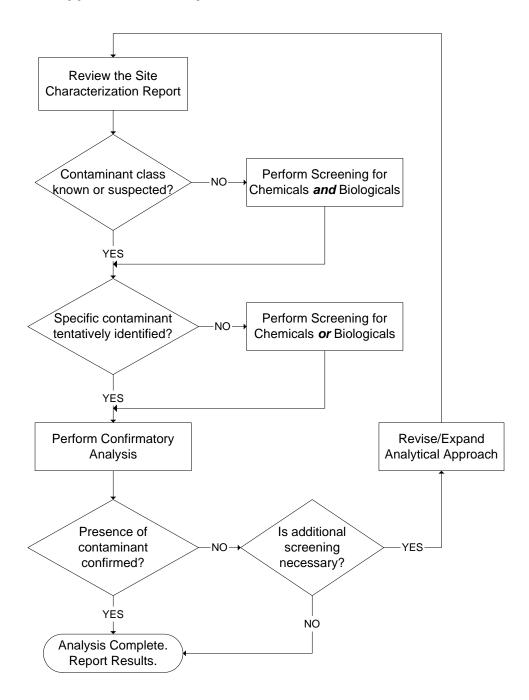
Site Name:			Sampler:					
Sampler Phone No.:			Signature:					
Sample ID	Collection	1 Date	No. Bottles	An	alysis			
Relinquished by:	<u>I</u>	Receiv	ed by:		Date	/time:		
Relinquished by:		Receiv	red by:		Date	/time:		
Relinquished by:	Receiv	red by:		Date/time:				
Relinquished by:	Receiv	ed by:		Date/time:				
Relinquished by:		Receiv	ed by:		Date	/time:		
Dispatched by:	Date/t	ime:	Received for I	Laborator	y by:	Date/time:		
Method of Sample Trans	port:							
Shipper:	Phone	No.:		Tracking	No.:			

4 Sample Analysis

4.1 Laboratory Contact List

Analysis	Laboratory	Physical Address	Contact Person	Phone
Pathogens				
Chemical				
Chemical				
Radiological				
CW Agents				

4.2 General Approach for Analysis of Unknowns in Water



4.3 General Classes of Chemicals, Analyte Groups, and Example Contaminants

Chemical types	Analytical Group	Example Contaminants*
Organic	Volatiles	Acetone, acrylonitrile, chloroform, methyl <i>t</i> -butyl ether, tetrachloroethene, toluene,
	Semivolatiles	Organophosphates (e.g., malathion, mevinphos, dichlorvos, etc.), cyanazine, chlorinated insecticides, chlordane, pentachlorophenol
	Non-volatiles	Sodium trifluroacetates, surfactants
	Carbamate compounds	Aldicarb, carbofuran, oxamyl
	Quaternary nitrogen compounds	Diquat, paraquat
	Pharmaceuticals	Nicotine, illicit drugs
Inorganic	Trace metals	Mercury, lead, cobalt
	Nonmetals	Arsenic salts
	Organometallics	Organomercury compounds
Cyanides	Cyanides	Cyanide salts, cyanogen chloride
Radionuclides	Radiologicals	Cesium-137, Cobalt-60, Strontium-92
CW Agents	Schedule 1 only	(e.g., VX, sarin, nitrogen and sulfur mustards, Lewsites)

^{*} Not every contaminant in a particular analytical group is listed in this column.

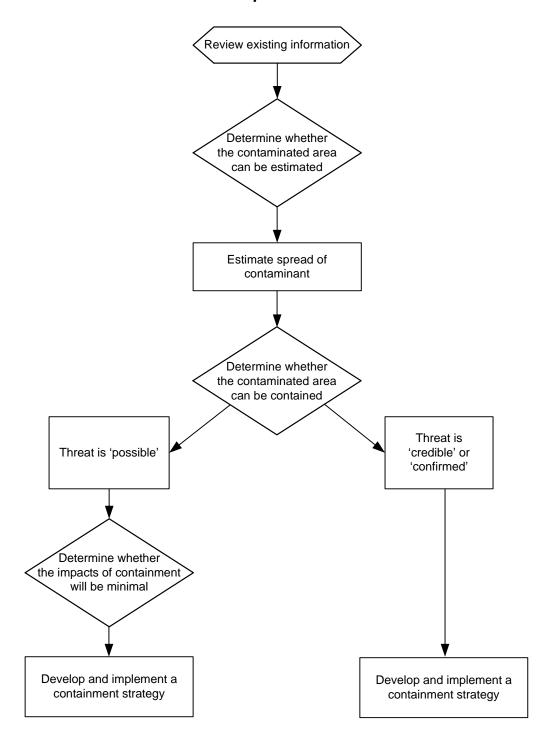
4.4 General Classes of Pathogens, Specific Organisms, and Select Agent Status

Pathogen general class	Organism	Select Agent*
Bacteria (non-spore forming)	Brucella spp.	Yes
	Burkholderia pseudomallerei	Yes
	Campylobacter spp.	
	E. coli 0157:H7	
	Francisella tularensis	Yes
	Salmonella spp.	
	Shigella spp.	
	Vibrio cholerae	
	Yersinia pestis	Yes
Bacteria (spore forming)	Bacillus anthracis	Yes
	Clostridium botulinum A	Yes
Bacteria (Rickettsia)	Coxiella burnetti	Yes
Protozoa	Cryptosporidium parvum	
	Entamoeba histolytica	
	Giardia intestinalis	
	Toxoplasma gondii	
Viruses	Enteroviruses	
	Hepatitis A	
	Hepatitis E	
	Noroviruses	
	Rotavirus	
	Variola	Yes
	VEE	Yes
* C 144//	VHF	Yes

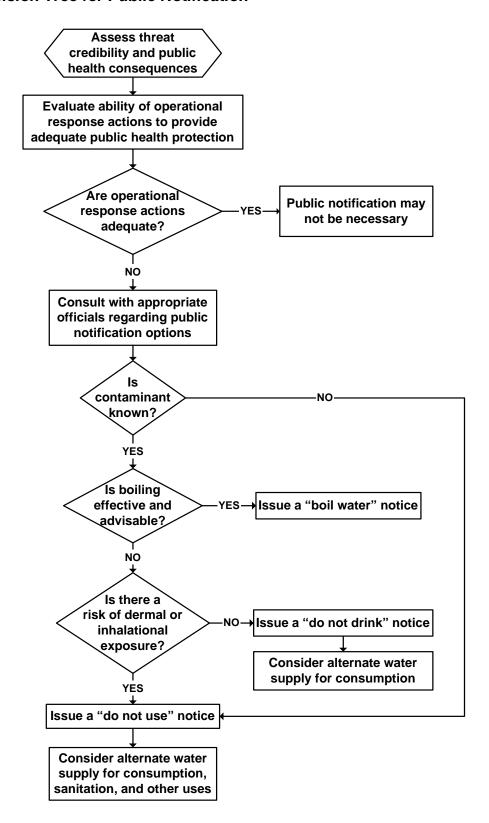
^{*} See http://www.cdc.gov/od/sap/docs/salist.pdf

5 Response Actions

5.1 Decision Tree for Containment Options



5.2 Decision Tree for Public Notification



5.3 Contaminant Characterization and Transport Worksheet

INSTRUCTIONS

The purpose of this worksheet is to help organize information that will lead to the identification of the contaminant to facilitate decisions on appropriate operational responses and provide more accurate information for public communication/notification. Contaminant identification will most likely first be a presumptive identification followed by more lengthy procedures to verify the identity of the contaminant. While validated analytical results are typically the most reliable means of contaminant identification, other information collected during the **threat evaluation** and **site characterization** may provide valuable insight regarding the identity of the contaminant.

SITE CHARACTERIZATION/THREAT EVALUATION SUMMARY

Describe th	ne contaminant's odor, if	applicable	
	ne reported taste of the o		
□ Solid□ Slurry	the physical form of the	Liquid Powder	☐ Gas ☐ Granules
What color	was the contaminant? _		
Summarize	e additional information of	obtained during site character	ization/threat warning that is relevant to
contamina	nt identification.	<u> </u>	r witness accounts that are relevant to
Field Anal	ysis Summary		
		analysis for the following para	meters:
Radiation _			
Chiorine re	siduai		
pH, conduc	ctivity		
Cyanide			
Volatile che	emicais		
Chemical V	veapons		
Pathonene			
Other			
<u> </u>			

Public Health Information

Have death or disease in the population been reported?		Yes		No		Unknown
Type/symptoms						
Was an epidemiological investigation conducted? Results		Yes		No		Unknown
Was a clinical investigation conducted? Results		Yes		No		Unknown
Is the contaminant acutely toxic and what are the acute effects? Describe				No		Unknown
LABORATORY ANALYSIS SUMMARY						
Results of analysis						
Reporting units						
Analytical method						
Minimum reporting level						
Precision (relative standard deviation)						
QA/QC (e.g., recovery of matrix spikes, standard checks, etc.) _						
Summarize additional information obtained during laboratory and identification.	alysi	s that is	rele	vant to d	onta	minant

CONTAMINANT CHARACTERISTICS

	nat is the class of the contaminant? Biological □ Chem Unknown	ical			Radiological
	n any conclusions regarding the contamumn)	inant pi	roperties	be made?	? (Place an 'X' in the appropriate
Γ	,	Yes	No	Unk	Comment/Additional Information
f	Is the contaminant susceptible to				
	disinfection or chemical oxidation?				
Ī	Does the contaminant hydrolyze into				
	less toxic products?				
ı	Does the contaminant hydrolyze into				
	more toxic products?				
ı	What are pKa values for chemicals?				
ı	Is the contaminant water soluble?				
ı	Does the contaminant have a				
	discernable taste, odor, or color?				
	Is the contaminant volatile or semi-				
	volatile?				
	Does the contaminant impact the pH?				
	Does the contaminant impact				
	conductivity?				
	Does the contaminant impact other				
	water quality parameters?				
	Does the contaminant react with				
	certain disinfectants (i.e., chlorine,				
	chloramines, etc.)?				
L	What is the contaminant's half life?				
Wh	ntaminant Public Health Effect Inform nat are the primary routes of exposure? Ingestion	ition			Dermal Contact
_	nat is the contaminant's LD_{50}/ID_{50} ?				
Wł	nat are the chronic health effects associa	ated wit	h exposu	ıre to the c	contaminant?

Does the contaminant have a method of secondary transmission? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown Describe									
Is an approach availab ☐ Yes ☐ No Describe		Unkno	wn	e health effects from the contan	ninant?				
Are there treatments av ☐ Yes ☐ No Describe		Unkno	wn	xposed to the contaminant?					
Are health standards fo ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Describe		Unkno	wn						
By which exposure rou ☐ Ingestion ☐ Dermal	te(s)?	Inhalat Ocular	_						
List the levels for each	expos	ure rout	е.						
Contaminant Treatme	ent Info	ormatio	n						
Treatment Types	treat	ld be us the aminan		Degradation products formed as a consequence of treatment	Rating of effectiveness (poor, fair, good) of percent effectiveness				
Lime softening	□ Y	′es [No						
Reverse osmosis		′es [] No						
Standard chlorination		′es [No						
Enhanced	L Y	es [」No						
chlorination Standard filtration		/aa	7 No						
Enhanced filtration		′es [′es [] No] No						
Membrane filtration		es [No						
Nanofiltration		′es [No						
Electrodialysis] No						
Electrodialysis Yes No Cation exchange Yes No resin									
Anion exchange resin		′es [No						
Activated alumina		′es [No						
Chloramine		es [No						
Chlorine dioxide		es [No						
Standard UV		′es [No						
Enhanced UV		es [No						
Standard ozone Enhanced ozone		′es [No						
		′es [′es [No						
Standard GAC Enhanced GAC		res ∟ ′es Γ	No No						
Standard air stripping		es [No						
Enhanced air		es [No						
stripping	│		,0						
Other Methods	□ Y	′es [No						

Access to contaminant information (effects and properties) *In-house information* Contact/phone no. Internal database Public Health officials Contact/phone no. Web site/database US EPA Water Contaminant Information Tool Web site/access code US EPA water contaminant information tool (WCIT). US EPA's List of Drinking Water Contaminants & MCLs: http://www.epa.gov/safewater/mcl.html#mcls. Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR): www.atsdr.cdc.gov. CDC Emergency Preparedness and Response: www.bt.cdc.gov. Recognizing Waterborne Disease and the Health Effects of Water Pollution: A Physician On-line Reference Guide: www.WaterHealthConnection.org. Physician Preparedness for Acts of Water Terrorism: www.waterhealthconnection.org/bt/index.asp. Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS): www.cdc.gov/niosh/rtecs.html. Risk Assessment Information System (RAIS), which contains information taken from US EPA's Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS), the Health Effects Assessment Summary Tables (HEAST-rad HEAST-nonrad), US EPA Peer Reviewed Toxicity Values (PRTVs) Database, and other information sources: http://risk.lsd.ornl.gov/index.shtml. United States Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases (USAMRIID) Medical Management of Biological Casualties Handbook: http://www.usamriid.army.mil/education/bluebook.html. WHO: www.who.int/search/en/. WHO's "Public health response to biological and chemical weapons:" www.who.int/csr/delibepidemics/biochemguide/en/index.html. **CONTAMINANT TRANSPORT** Summarize what is known regarding the location of contaminant introduction. How much material was used ______(lbs., tons, gal, etc.) ☐ Single dose ☐ Over time ☐ How was it added? Unknown Time period of suspected contaminant introduction. Elapsed time. Method of estimating the spread. ☐ Manual calculations ☐ Hydraulic model ☐ Water flow analysis $\ \square$ Field analysis $\ \square$ Areas of customer complaints □ GIS ☐ Areas of people with health-related symptoms

Estimate the contaminated area.

Estimate the population affected.

Ide	ntify any customers with special needs that are wit	hin the	affected area.
	Critical Care Facilities		
	☐ Hospitals		Clinics
	□ Nursing Homes		Dialysis Centers
	□ Other		
	Schools		
	Day Care Facilities		
	Businesses		
	☐ Food and Beverage Manufacturers		Commercial Ice Manufacturers
	☐ Restaurants		Agricultural Operations
	□ Power Generation Facilities		
	□ Other		
SIG	SNOFF		
	Name of person completing form		
	Print name		
	Signature		Date/Time:

5.4 Public Health Response Action Worksheet

INSTRUCTIONS

The purpose of this form is to help organize information to aid in the evaluation of containment options and public notification options. The objectives of public health response actions (operational and public notification) are to prevent or limit public exposure to potentially contaminated water by either restricting further propagation of the contaminant through the distribution system or restricting use of the water through public notification. This worksheet assumes that the "Contaminant Characterization and Transport Worksheet" in Section 5.3 has been completed to the extent possible.

AS	SESSMENT OF PUBLIC HEALT	ГΗΙ	MPACT					
	ntity of the contaminant		Suspected		Known			Unknown
Co	ntaminant properties (if known): Toxic or infectious dose (LD) ₅₀ /[O ₅₀):					
	Route of exposure: ☐ Ingestion ☐ Other		Inhalation		Dermal	Cor	ntact	
	Symptoms of exposure to h Symptoms of exposure to lo	W C	dose: ose:					
	Other:							
ΕV	ALUATION OF CONTAINMENT	OP	TIONS					
De	scribe the location and extent of t	he i	contaminated a	ea				
	Sonso the location and extent of			<u> </u>				
	ntainment options Valve closures Isolate zone(s) Other		verse flow cond				Ву-ра	ass
	tical equipment within contamination System equipment Hydrants	Zo						o stations
Cu	stomers with special needs with Critical Care Facilities Hospitals Nursing Homes Other						Clinic Dialy:	es sis Centers
	Schools Businesses □ Food and Beverage Manufa □ Restaurants □ Power Generation Facilities □ Other	ctu						mercial Ice Manufacturers ultural Operations

	ectiveness of containment options Complete contaminant isolation Unknown			on in spread		
	containment expected to provide adequate publ Yes No Unknown	ic health prote	ection?			
Co		otions				
EV	ALUATION OF PUBLIC NOTIFICATION OPTI	ONS				
ls p	public notification necessary?			Yes		No
	llaboration Agencies (identified in Public He Public health agencies □ Police de Hospitals/clinics □ Laborator Regional Poison Control Center Other □	partments ries			nents	acy agency
Тур	pe of notification (Follow steps shown)					
	he contaminant known? If no, issue a " Do Not Use" notice. yes, is boiling effective and advisable?			'es □ No	□ Unk	nown
	If yes, issue a "Boil Water" notice. If no or unknown, is there a risk of dermal or inh If no, issue a "Do Not Drink" notice. If yes or unknown, issue a "Do Not	·				
	ntent of public notification Has the contamination incident been confirme Is the contaminant known? If yes, identity of the contaminant Characteristics of the contaminant Restrictions on use			Yes Yes		No No
	Ingestion exposure Inhalation exposure symptoms Medical treatments Transmission mode (if biological) Duration of restriction					
	Alternate water supply Additional instructions to consumers Other information about the incident					

		ation to customers with special needs tical Care Facilities				
		Hospitals			Clinics	
		Nursing Homes Other			Dialysis Centers	
Ш	Scr	<u>nools</u> sinesses				
		Food and Beverage Manufacturers			Commercial Ice Manufacturers	
		Restaurants Power Generation Facilities		Ц	Agricultural Operations	
		Other				
	Yes	re subpopulations that will be affected at a greater rass No Unknown De			eral population?	
Noti □	fica Yes	ation to consecutive system. s □ No □ Not Applicable				
	hod	d of dissemination	_	_		
		Broadcast media (radio and television) Web site			vernment access channels tserve email	
		Newspaper			tters by mail	
		Newsletters (water utility or partner organizations) Broadcast phone messages			one banks badcast faxes	
		Posting in conspicuous locations		Ма	ss distribution through partners	
		Hand delivery Town hall meetings			or-to-door canvassing nference calls	
		Other				
		ation/restriction timeline tion/restriction to begin:				
Noti	fica	tion/restriction to end:				
ALT	ER	NATE WATER SUPPLY NEEDS				
ls a	n al	ternate water supply needed?				
		Drinking water ☐ Fire fighting Other				
Where can customers obtain the alternate water supply?						
	Bottled water provided by local government agencies					
	Bottled water provided by local retailers Bulk water provided by certified water haulers					
		Bulk water transported or provided by military asset	S			
		Bulk water providing by neighboring water utilities	store /: -	i	the ease of distribution systems	
	□ Water treated at plant and hauled to distribution centers (i.e., in the case of distribution system contamination)					
	·					

What customers with special needs should be notified of the alternate water supply availability?					
□ Cri	tical Care Facilities				
	Hospitals		Clinics		
	Nursing Homes		Dialysis Centers		
	Other				
□ Sch	<u>nools</u>				
□ <u>Bu</u>	<u>sinesses</u>				
	Food and Beverage Manufacturers		Commercial Ice Manufacturers		
	Restaurants		Agricultural Operations		
	Power Generation Facilities				
	Other				
SIGNOFF					
Na	me of person completing form				
	Print name		_		
	Signature		Date/Time:		

6 Appendices

6.1 Critical System Information Checklist

- □ Population Served and Service Connections
- □ Distribution Network Map (including pressure zones)
- □ Pressure Zone Map
- □ Treatment Process Flow Diagram
- □ Chlorination Stations (location and quantity of chlorine on site)
- □ Chemical Handling and/or Storage Facilities and Release Impact Analysis
- □ Booster Pump Stations (location, capacity, and power requirements)
- □ Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition systems
- □ Site Staffing Rosters and Employee's Duties and Responsibilities
- □ Vulnerability Assessments
- □ Backup Equipment and Power Generation

6.2 Information Resources

- Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR): www.atsdr.cdc.gov.
- AOAC. 2003b. "Rapid Test Kits Test Kit Database" http://www.aoac.org/testkits/TKDATA2.HTM.
- CDC Emergency Preparedness and Response: www.bt.cdc.gov.
- CDC. 2003f. "List of Select Biological Agents" http://www.cdc.gov/od/sap/docs/salist.pdf.
- CWC. 2003b. "The Chemical Weapons Convention A Quick Guide, CWC-002" http://www.cwc.gov/Industry_Outreach/Publications/002/cwc-b0001_html.
- FEMA, Hazardous Materials Guide for First Responders. http://www.usfa.fema.gov/fire-service/hmgfr3.cfm
- Physician Preparedness for Acts of Water Terrorism: www.waterhealthconnection.org/bt/index.asp.
- Recognizing Waterborne Disease and the Health Effects of Water Pollution: A Physician On-line Reference Guide: www.waterhealthconnection.org.
- Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS): www.cdc.gov/niosh/rtecs.html.
- Risk Assessment Information System (RAIS), which contains information taken from the US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS), the *Health Effects Assessment Summary Tables* (HEAST-rad HEAST-nonrad), US EPA Peer Reviewed Toxicity Values (PRTVs) Database, and other information sources: http://risk.lsd.ornl.gov/index.shtml.
- US Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases (USAMRIID) Medical Management of Biological Casualties Handbook: http://www.usamriid.army.mil/education/bluebook.html.
- US Army. 2002. "Toxic Chemical Agent Safety Standards" http://www.usapa.army.mil/pdffiles/p385_61.pdf.
- US Coast Guard. 2001. "Chemical Hazards Response Information System" http://www.chrismanual.com.
- US EPA's List of Drinking Water Contaminants & Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs): http://www.epa.gov/safewater/mcl.html#mcls.
- US EPA. 2000. "EPA Radiological Emergency Response Plan" http://www.epa.gov/radiation/rert/docs/rerp-1-00.pdf.
- US EPA. 2003c. "EPA Environmental Technology Verification Home" http://www.epa.gov/etv/.
- US EPA. Undated c. Compendium of Environmental Testing Laboratories. http://www.epa.gov/compendium
- US National Library of Medicine. 2001. Toxicology Tutor I Basic Principles. May 14. http://www.sis.nlm.nih.gov/ToxTutor/Tox1/a12.htm
- WaterISAC, which contains information on contaminants including various contaminant fact sheets as well as the United Kingdom Water Industry Research (UKWIR) database: www.waterisac.org.
- WHO's "Public health response to biological and chemical weapons" www.who.int/csr/delibepidemics/biochemguide/en/index.html.
- WHO. 2001. "Health Aspects of Biological and Chemical Weapons" http://www.who.int/emc/pdfs/BIOWEAPONS_FULL_TEXT2.pdf

6.3 Threat Management Matrices

This section presents a "contamination threat management matrix" for each of the threat warnings described in Section 2.2. Each matrix is a tabular summary that lists the following at the 'possible,' 'credible,' and 'confirmatory' stages of the threat evaluation:

- Information considered during the threat evaluation.
- Factors considered during the threat evaluation.
- Potential response actions.

6.3.1 Security Breach

	THREAT EVALUATION STAGE			
	Possible	Credible	Confirmatory	
Information	 Location of security breach. Time of security breach. Information from alarms. Observations when security breach was discovered. Additional details from the threat warning. 	 Results of site characterization at location of security breach. Previous security incidents. Real time water quality data from the location of security breach. Input from local law enforcement. 	 Results of sample analysis. Contaminant information. Results of site characterization at other investigation sites. Input from primacy agency and public health agency. 	
Evaluation	 Was there an opportunity for contamination? Has normal operational activity been ruled out? Have other "harmless" causes been ruled out? 	 Do site characterization results reveal signs of contamination? Is this security breach similar to previous security incidents? Does other information (e.g., water quality) corroborate threat? Does law enforcement consider this a credible threat? 	 Were unusual contaminants detected during analysis? Do they pose a risk to the public? Do site characterization results reveal signs of contamination? Is contamination indicated by a "preponderance of evidence?" 	
Notifications	 Notifications within utility. Local law enforcement agencies. 	 Drinking water primacy agency. State/local public health agency. FBI. 	 Emergency response agencies. National Response Center. Other state and federal assistance providers. 	
Response	 Isolate affected area. Initiate site characterization. Estimate spread of suspected contaminant. Consult external information sources. 	 Implement appropriate public health protection measures. Plan for alternate water supply. Analyze samples. Perform site characterization at additional investigation sites. 	 Characterize affected area. Revise public health protection measures as necessary. Provide alternate water supply. Plan remediation activities. 	

Security breaches may be the most common type of threat warning encountered by a utility since they may result from trespassing, vandalism, theft, or failure to re-secure facilities following legitimate activities. The purpose of the threat evaluation under this scenario is to distinguish between these more frequent, yet relatively harmless security breaches, and those few that might be considered 'credible' contamination threats.

At the 'possible' stage of the threat evaluation, information about the security breach will be available. Specifically, the location of the security breach will be known, which will likely be established as the initial investigation site. Other information may be available from alarms

(including surveillance footage), which may help to establish the time of the security breach. The evaluation at this stage should consider whether or not there was an opportunity for contamination at the site of the security breach. Furthermore, "normal" activity should be considered and investigated at this stage as a potential cause of the security breach (e.g., was a utility crew recently at the site and potentially forgot to re-secure the area?). Potential response actions to a 'possible' threat may include isolating areas of the system that could be affected, initiating site characterization activities to collect more information in support of the threat evaluation, and initiating the process to estimate the spread of the suspect water through the system.

Information that may be available at the 'credible' stage includes the results of site characterization, an assessment of previous security incidents, real-time water quality data in the area of the security breach, and an assessment of the threat by law enforcement. The evaluation at this stage will consider whether or not signs of contamination were discovered during site characterization, including unusual results from field testing or unusual observations during the site investigation. Consideration should also be given to whether or not the new information available at this stage corroborates the information about the threat. If the threat is determined to be 'credible,' response actions may include measures to limit or prevent exposure of the public to the suspect water, such as public notification. Actions taken to continue the investigation at this point may include analysis of samples collected from the site, continued site characterization activities, and an analysis to estimate the spread of the contaminant.

The new information available at the confirmatory stage may include the results from laboratory analysis, including QA/QC data to support the interpretation of the results. If a specific contaminant is identified, then additional information about that contaminant can be used to further evaluate the nature of the threat as well as implications to public health. The findings of continued site characterization activities may also help to confirm the incident. The basis for confirming a contamination incident can be analytical results that identify a specific contaminant or other definitive evidence that a contaminant is present in the water. If a contaminant has been identified, consideration should be given to the health effects associated with exposure to that contaminant. It may be necessary to revise the sampling and analysis plans if a contaminant was not positively identified through laboratory analysis but the threat is still deemed 'credible.' Response actions potentially initiated once a contamination incident has been confirmed include characterization of the contaminated area, revision to public health protection measures, provision of alternate water supplies, and planning for remediation and recovery activities.

6.3.2 Witness Account

	THREAT EVALUATION STAGE		
	Possible	Credible	Confirmatory
Information	 Location of the suspicious activity. Witness account of the suspicious activity. Additional details from the threat warning. 	 Additional information from the witness. Results of site characterization at location of suspicious activity. Previous security incidents. Real time water quality data from the location of suspicious activity. Input from local law enforcement. 	 Results of sample analysis. Contaminant information. Results of site characterization at other investigation sites. Input from primacy agency and public health agency.
Evaluation	 Was there an opportunity for contamination? Is the witness reliable? Has normal operational activity been ruled out? Have other "harmless" causes been ruled out? 	 Do site characterization results reveal signs of contamination? Is the suspicious activity similar to previous security incidents? Does other information (e.g., water quality) corroborate threat? Does law enforcement consider this a credible threat? 	 Were unusual contaminants detected during analysis? Do they pose a risk to the public? Do site characterization results reveal signs of contamination? Is contamination indicated by a "preponderance of evidence?"
Notifications	 Notifications within utility. Local law enforcement. 	Drinking water primacy agency.State/local public health agency.FBI.	 Emergency response agencies. National Response Center. Other state and federal assistance providers.
Response	 Isolate affected area. Initiate site characterization. Estimate spread of suspected contaminant. Consult external information sources. Interview witness for additional information. 	 Implement appropriate public health protection measures. Plan for alternate water supply. Analyze samples. Perform site characterization at additional investigation sites. 	 Characterize affected area. Revise public health protection measures as necessary. Provide alternate water supply. Plan remediation activities.

From the perspective of the threat management process, a threat triggered by a witness account is similar to one triggered by a security breach. One of the few significant differences is the use of information collected directly from the witness throughout the evaluation, particularly during the 'possible' and 'credible' stages of the threat evaluation. The reliability of the witness must be considered when making these determinations, and additional evidence collected during the investigation should be evaluated to determine whether or not it corroborates the witness account.

6.3.3 Direct Notification by Perpetrator

	THREAT EVALUATION STAGE				
	Possible	Credible	Confirmatory		
Information	 Transcript of phone (or written) threat. The who, what, where, when, and why of the threat. Additional details from the threat warning. Vulnerability assessment. 	 Law enforcement assessment. Primacy agency assessment. Previous threats at this utility or other utilities. Results of site characterization at selected investigation sites. Real time water quality data. Reports from ISAC, EPA, etc. 	 FBI assessment. Results of sample analysis. Contaminant information. Results of site characterization at other investigation sites. Input from primacy agency and public health agency. 		
Evaluation	 Is the threat feasible? Has the water already been contaminated? Is the location known or suspected? Is the identity of the perpetrator known or suspected? Have there been personnel problems at the utility? 	 Do site characterization results reveal signs of contamination? Does other information (e.g., water quality) corroborate threat? Does law enforcement consider this a credible threat? Does the primacy agency consider this a credible threat? 	 Were unusual contaminants detected during analysis? Do they pose a risk to the public? Do site characterization results reveal signs of contamination? Is contamination indicated by a "preponderance of evidence?" 		
Notifications	 Notifications within utility. Local law enforcement. Drinking water primacy agency. 	 FBI. State/local public health agency. EPA Criminal Investigation Division. 	 Emergency response agencies. National Response Center. Other state and federal assistance providers. 		
Response	 Isolate affected area if identified in the threat. Identify sites and initiate site characterization. Consult external information sources. Gather information from law enforcement assessment. 	 Implement appropriate public health protection measures. Plan for alternate water supply. Analyze samples. Perform site characterization at additional investigation sites. Estimate spread of suspected contaminant. 	 Characterize affected area. Revise public health protection measures as necessary. Provide alternate water supply. Plan remediation activities. 		

Threats to contaminate the water made via direct notification by a perpetrator need to be taken seriously. However, the majority of such direct threats are hoaxes that may be intended to cause panic or disruption, gain attention, or fulfill a personal vendetta. Thus, the focus of the threat evaluation for this type of threat warning is to identify any credible threats amongst the larger number of hoax notifications. In any case, direct threats against the water supply should be reported to local law enforcement.

A key source of information that may support the threat evaluation under this scenario is provided directly by the perpetrator making the threat. In the case of a phone threat, it is important to collect information about the threat from the caller to support the threat evaluation. Similarly, a written notification should be carefully reviewed for details about the threat. Additional information collected throughout the investigation should be evaluated against the details of the threat notification, and it corroborates the details of the notification, then the threat is more likely to be deemed 'credible.'

One of the potential challenges in managing a threat triggered by direct notification from a perpetrator is identification of an investigation site that will be the focus of site characterization activities. Unless a location is named in the threat, it will be necessary to use other information, such as that derived from vulnerability assessments or unusual water quality data/consumer complaints, to identify investigation sites.

6.3.4 Unusual Water Quality or Consumer Complaints

Unusual Water Quality

	THREAT EVALUATION STAGE			
	Possible	Credible	Confirmatory	
Information	 Unusual water quality data. Baseline water quality data. Real time water quality data. Operational information corresponding to the time of the unusual water quality. 	 Results of site characterization at selected investigation sites. Previous threat warnings triggered by water quality. Contaminant information. Reports of consumer complaints. 	 Results of sample analysis. Contaminant information. Results of site characterization at other investigation sites. Input from primacy agency and public health agency. 	
Evaluation	 Is the unusual water quality significantly different from an established baseline? Could operational changes be the cause? Could changes in source water quality be the cause? Are there similar results at other monitoring locations? 	 Do site characterization results reveal signs of contamination? Is this unusual data substantial different from other water quality episodes? Is the unusual data indicative of a specific contaminant? Are the unusual water quality clustered in a specific area? Are there any unusual consumer complaints in the area? 	 Were unusual contaminants detected during analysis? Do they pose a risk to the public? Do site characterization results reveal signs of contamination? Is contamination indicated by a "preponderance of evidence?" 	
Notifications	Notifications within utility.	 Drinking water primacy agency. State/local public health agency. Local law enforcement. FBI. 	 Emergency response agencies. National Response Center. Other state and federal assistance providers. 	
Response	 Identify sites and initiate site characterization. Begin analysis of available water quality data. Investigate unusual consumer complaints. Consult external information sources. 	 Estimate affected area and isolate if possible. Implement appropriate public health protection measures. Plan for alternate water supply. Analyze samples. Perform site characterization at additional investigation sites. 	 Characterize affected area. Revise public health protection measures as necessary. Provide alternate water supply. Plan remediation activities. 	

Consumer Complaint

	THREAT EVALUATION STAGE				
	Possible	Credible	Confirmatory		
Information	 Compilation of consumer complaints, including geographic distribution. Recent water quality data that may be associated with complaints. Operational information corresponding to the time of the unusual complaints. 	 Results of site characterization at selected investigation sites. Summary of historic consumer complaints. Results of consumer interviews. Contaminant information. 	 Results of sample analysis. Contaminant information. Results of site characterization at other investigation sites. Input from primacy agency and public health agency. 		

Notifications Evaluation	 Are the complaints unusual? Could operational changes be the cause? Could changes in source water quality be the cause? Are the complaints clustered in a specific area? Are complaints from habitual complainers? Notifications within utility. 	 Do site characterization results reveal signs of contamination? Are other consumers in the area experiencing similar water quality? Are the unusual complaints significantly different from typical complaints? Are the complaints indicative of a specific contaminant? Is there anything unusual about the water quality in the area? Drinking water primacy agency. State/local public health agency. Local law enforcement agency. FBI. 	 Were unusual contaminants detected during analysis? Do they pose a risk to the public? Do site characterization results reveal signs of contamination? Is contamination indicated by a "preponderance of evidence?" Emergency response agencies. National Response Center. Other state and federal assistance providers.
Response	 Identify sites and initiate site characterization. Begin analysis of available water quality data. Interview consumers in area with high numbers of complaints. Consult external information sources. 	 Estimate affected area and isolate if possible. Implement appropriate public health protection measures. Plan for alternate water supply. Analyze samples. Perform site characterization at additional investigation sites. 	 Characterize affected area. Revise public health protection measures as necessary. Provide alternate water supply. Plan remediation activities.

A threat warning arising from unusual water quality data is **significantly different** from the other threat warnings previously discussed and thus should be handled differently during the threat evaluation. In determining whether or not the threat is 'possible,' it is necessary to evaluate the anomalous data relative to an established baseline. Furthermore, it is important to consider operational conditions, or potential impacts from changing source water quality or distribution system blending as possible explanations for the unusual water quality or complaint. If the unusual water quality data is determined to be significantly different from the baseline, and cannot be explained by other factors, then t contamination may be considered a possibility.

Presumably, the unusual water quality data will be associated with a particular location in the system, which will help in the identification of investigation sites that will be the focus of site characterization activities. At this stage, it is important to verify the anomalous water quality data through additional testing using independent equipment. For example, if an incident was triggered by a rapid decrease in the free chlorine residual, as detected by online electrochemical monitors, additional testing could be performed with colormetric field kits to confirm the results. Additional rapid field testing might also help to determine the bounds of the affected area. Furthermore, specific information about particular contaminants should be considered at the 'credible' stage as it might be used to identify potential contaminants that would impact the water quality parameter with anomalous readings. For example, contaminants with acidic functional groups might result in reduced pH.

6.3.5 Notification by Public Health

	THREAT EVALUATION STAGE		
	Possible	Credible	Confirmatory
Information	 Details of notification from public health sector. Symptoms of disease and causative agent, if known. Contaminant information. 	 Geographic distribution of disease or death. Recent water quality and operational data. Reports of consumer complaints. Contaminant information. 	 Results of site characterization at selected investigation sites. Results of sample analysis. Contaminant information. FBI assessment.
Evaluation	 Why is water under investigation as a possible source? Are the reported symptoms consistent with exposure to the contaminant via water? If causative agent is known, is it stable in water? Notifications within utility. 	 Is the geographic pattern of exposure consistent with exposure to contaminated water? Is there a recent occurrence of unusual water quality data or consumer complaints? Does additional information about the potential contaminant indicate water as a potential source? FBI. 	 Has the public health agency concluded that water is the cause of the disease or deaths? Did sample analysis detect the causative agent? Was another contaminant detected during sample analysis that could be the cause of the disease or deaths?
Notifications	 State/local public health agency. Drinking water primacy agency. 	Local and State law enforcement agencies.	 Emergency response agencies. National Response Center. Other state and federal assistance providers.
Response	 Consult with public health agency and primacy agency. Consult external information sources. 	 Estimate affected area and isolate if possible. Implement appropriate public health protection measures. Plan for alternate water supply. Identify sites and initiate site characterization. Analyze samples. 	 Characterize affected area. Revise public health protection measures as necessary. Provide alternate water supply. Plan remediation activities.

Notification from public health officials regarding a potential water contamination incident is unique in that individuals have been exposed to a harmful substance resulting in illness, disease or death in the population. The threat evaluation in this case may be part of a larger epidemiological investigation to determine the cause of disease. It is critical that the utility work with the appropriate public health officials from the outset, since these officials will likely have information critical for the evaluation. For example, they may know or suspect the causative agent based on clinical information. This knowledge, in conjunction with information about the properties of the contaminant, may indicate whether or not contaminated water is even a possibility. For example, if the causative agent is known to immediately break down into harmless byproducts upon exposure to water, then the possibility of contaminated water might be dismissed.

If water is considered a possible carrier for the contaminant, then further investigation should be conducted to determine if water is the most likely carrier of the contaminant (i.e., analogous to the 'credible' stage of the threat evaluation). Information that may help to make this determination will include additional findings from the larger epidemiological investigation, geographic distribution of exposure, recent water quality and operational data, and reports of

consumer complaints. If this additional information indicates that water contamination is likely, response actions would likely include public notification and sampling for the contaminant. The sampling plan developed at this point may start with information about the geographic distribution of exposure; however, consideration must be given to the latency period of the disease, which could be from minutes to weeks, as well as the travel time within the system. The objectives of sampling and analysis at this point would include: 1) confirming the presence of the contaminant in the water; 2) determining if the contaminant is still present; and 3) determining the area affected. If water contamination is confirmed, and the contaminant is still present in the system, it will be necessary to begin planning for remediation and recovery efforts. If the contaminant is not found, extensive sampling would likely be necessary to demonstrate that the contaminant is indeed absent from the system.

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